

ILLINOIS TOWNS D-L

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Illinois

Illinois Towns

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Excerpts from newspapers and other sources

From the files of the
Lincoln Financial Foundation Collection

**LINCOLN MEMORIAL STONE
DEDICATED ON THE RIVER
FRONT HERE WEDNESDAY**

**Harry E. Pratt of Springfield Gave
Most Interesting Historical
Talk on Lincoln and
Douglas.**

Due to a combination of incidents, the crowd attending the Dedication of the Lincoln Memorial Stone on Riverview Park here Wednesday, was not nearly as well attended as was expected. The first set-back was due to the fact that the Carnival, which was billed for here last week, failed to appear. The Carnival company was supposed to be at Barry, Ill., last week and to come from that city to Dallas City Tuesday. They must have gotten into some legal difficulty there, as the Marshal had received a telephone call to locate the manager when they arrived here, but as there were no particulars, and they did not come, nothing was done about it. The company is reported to have gone through this city late that night, but we could not verify it, other than rumor said they told some boys they were not stopping here, as the Mayor had refused to let them set up a girl dancing show, which was part of their program. None of the council or the Mayor know anything about that matter, so it was a false statement, whoever sponsored it. But the Carnival failed to materialize.

This, of course, gave rise to many false rumors, and one of them was that the Wednesday Dedication program would also be called off. Then again, it was the hottest day of the year, and many were afraid to venture out and stay in the hot sun during a speech. Well, we can only say the ones who were cheated were those who missed the most interesting and instructive historical speech given us by Harry E. Pratt, who is secretary of the Lincoln Memorial organization, and probably one of the best posted men on Lincoln and Douglas in their celebrated personal campaign of 1857-8.

There were possibly 500 or 600 at the river when the band played, and most of the seats were filled to capacity, as well as many on the sidewalks, under shade trees and on the old hotel veranda. J. T. Pitts, who is present local Legion Commander, had installed a loud speaker and arranged the platform and decorations with the aid of fellow Legionaires and citizens, opened the meeting by explaining the situation regarding the Carnival, and absolved the Mayor and council from stopping the show. He introduced John Newcomb of Augusta, as the oldest Veteran of the first World War, who was recently honored by being elected Commander of Hancock County American Legion, and also as Master At Arms of the Thirty-third Division Veterans' Association at Peoria Convention.

Mr. Pitts then introduced Dr. Puckett of La Harpe to present the Grade School honor medals, sponsored by the Legion, to three Dallas City pupils, Miss Luan Curtis and Masters Dickie Pence and Harold Miller, the two latter having been tied for the honor. These awards are made on a five-point credit, and the honor pupils are selected by a class vote of teachers and pupils from their own grade.

Next he called on Rev. Wayne Detrick, pastor of the Methodist church, to introduce the speaker, Harry E. Pratt, of Springfield, who was a former college teacher of Mr. Detrick. Then followed the speech of Mr. Pratt, which was a wonderful education to us all and appreciated. It was well worth the hour spent in the heat to hear him.

The local Legion Post feels grateful to all who aided in the dedication and to the band and its leader and tutor, Roy Johnson, for their good music. They also announced that they still planned to have a Carnival yet this fall to make up for the disappointment of the past week.

STORY OF A STORE



W. W. R. WOODBURY, M. D.

Born 1824.

Came to Danville in 1833. Resided here until his death in 1901.

1860—GOLDEN ANNIVERSARY—1910

50 Years in One Room, by the Woodbury Drug Co., No. 14 West Main Street,
Danville, Illinois.

STORY OF A STORE

There is not a school nor a church now occupied as such in Danville, that was standing 50 years ago.

There is one business room alone that continuously has been occupied by the same firm and the same line of goods for 50 years.

Just one firm and one family that sold goods in Vermilion County in 1860 that now remains, doing business in the same line, not only on the same ground but in the same room for 50 years. Dr. Wm. W. R. Woodbury was the progressive head of the firm that in 1859 constructed Lincoln Hall block. Completed in 1860, his drug stock, which had been in a one story frame, was returned to the same ground on which it formerly stood. The old numbering made it 79 Main Street, but now known as 14 West Main Street—Plaza Hotel building. Every day for 50 years the drug business has gone on inside, touching these very walls.

As the business expanded the fancy grocery trade attached to it was closed out; the book and wall paper stock sought another room, (Now the Woodbury Book Co., 40 Vermilion Street); the bicycle was added just as the safety came in, but after selling over 500 cycles this line was retired.

All of these transitions Dr. Woodbury saw, being connected with the stores until his death in 1901. He was over 50 years with the business. His motto was "Do as near right as you can."

He came to Danville an eight year old boy with his father, Gardner Woodbury and the family, in 1833, Danville then boasting of five years. It was a backwoods settlement, and he knew the hardships and joys of pioneer life. Going with Isaac Sodowsky to Cincinnati about 1843, they brought back overland for Dr. Wm. Fithian the first mower used in this county. His interest in farming fruit and flowers was almost a passion. They were his pleasures from his active business life. "Billy" Woodbury was apprenticed to Dr.

Fithian; later read medicine under him; graduated from Rush Medical College in 1850, and returned for his life's work to Danville. The spring of 1850 saw him a country druggist; one-half interest in the firm of Sconce & Woodbury costing him \$563.61. The annual store rental was \$75.00.

Danville's population was 736. Merchandise came by river or canal to Perrysville and Covington, Indiana, thence brought overland by wagon. The semi-annual visitation to the Eastern market resulting in purchases as shown by the old invoices, from a single firm of \$2000.00 worth of drugs and sundries. Their customers rode for fifty miles, from west, north and south. Two events occurred in 1857 that have made a lasting impression on the Woodbury drug firm. Dr. Woodbury married Maria Williams (the first white child to reside in Danville), daughter of Amos Williams, who assisted in starting Vermilion County, being the first clerk of the court and first postmaster in 1827. The Woodburys in the present firm are their children. The other occurrence in 1857 was the arrival of the Great Western Railroad. Thereby Danville awakened from her drowsiness and the population moved up to 1,632 in 1860—just fifty years ago. Swiftly she sped on through the riotous days of the Civil War, reaching 3,000 in 1866.

The Woodbury Drug Company now in its 64th year, sees 40,000, and hopes to be on hand at the 100,000 count.

BY WAY OF REMINISCENCE

JAMES A. D. SCONCE	1846
SCONCE & WOODBURY	1850
(James A. D. Sconce, William W. R. Woodbury)	
WOODBURY & CO.	1853
(William W. R. Woodbury, Stephen Mires, John W. Mires)	
W. W. R. WOODBURY	1857
A. G. WOODBURY	1885
WOODBURY DRUG CO.	1903
(Amos Gardner Woodbury, Chas. M. Woodbury, Chas. F. Ehlers, Flora M. Woodbury)	

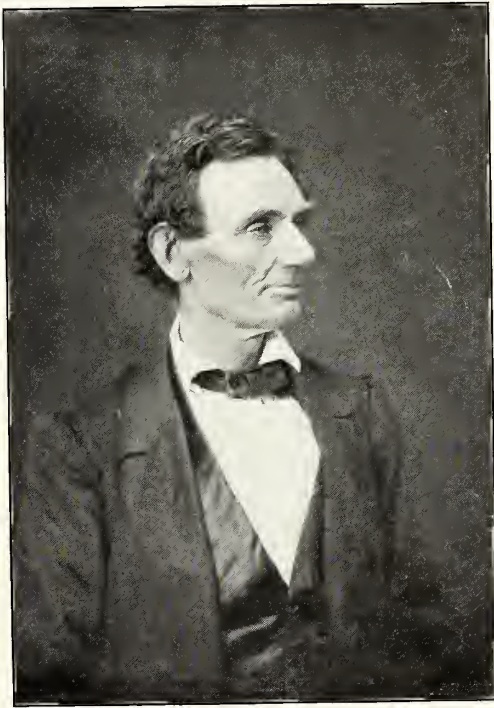
WOODBURY DRUG COMPANY IN 1910

A few words about the present owners show their long connection with the firm.

A. G. Woodbury (always known as 'Gardy') was born in Danville fifty years since. He owns the majority of the stock in the firm, and is president. Growing up with the business, taking a clerkship in 1876, he has been through all the stages from bottle washer to manager. He is widely known to the farmers through his auction sales of Poland China hogs and Jersey Cattle at Woodbury Hill Farm.

Chas. M. Woodbury, some eighteen years constantly with the business, was the successful manager for several years. He is a stockholder and vice-president.

Chas. F. Ehlers is the present manager. He is a stockholder and secretary. His capability as a druggist is unquestioned. A graduate in pharmacy, he has enjoyed both city and country experience. He is happy in having a wide acquaintance in Vermilion County. This store is fortunate in its capable force at the prescription table, counter and desk. We strive with their aid to give you a "square deal."



OUR MOST FAMOUS CUSTOMER ABRAHAM LINCOLN

This A. Lincoln picture is reproduced from an original photo. Dr. and Mrs. Woodbury saw Mr. Lincoln many times. It was their opinion that this picture most nearly represented him as he was, when attending court in Danville.

The Circuit Court held at Danville was the Eastern rim of the Illinois courts visited by A. Lincoln in those days of riding the circuit. He was a frequent buyer of drugs, books or stationery while lodging

at the McCormack house on West Main Street. Dr. Woodbury told of Lincoln leaving an order for the funny book of those days, viz: "Phoenixiana." From this book Lincoln used a story in the Lincoln and Douglas debates.

THE LINCOLN LETTER

As anything of Abraham Lincoln's production arouses interest, we herewith reproduce the opening and closing of a letter written by him. It was in response to one addressed him by Dr. W. W. R. Woodbury asking for legal advice. This is the first occasion of its publication.

LINCOLN HALL ERECTED IN 1859 AND 1860

Dr. Woodbury's ardent admiration of Lincoln led him to call the building for the great leader, Lincoln Hall. That his thoughts were on him is evident from the day book of 1857-58, wherein is "A Lincoln," "Abram Lincoln," and "Abraham Lincoln."

Mr. H. W. Beckwith, Danville's noted historian, met Mr. Lincoln shortly after the construction of Lincoln Hall. Being informed of the title of the building, Lincoln smiled amusingly and said he hoped the result would be more fortunate than the change of name of a bulldog owned by a Springfield friend. After being called Lincoln he was "licked" in every fight.

In its early and later days it was open to all creeds and parties. Both the second and third stories as the headquarters of Dr. Wm. Fithian, Provost Marshal during the civil war, made it the Union center during those stirring days. Many noted men and women discoursed in it. Parties, balls, fairs, velocipedes, courts and divers uses can be recalled.

Andrew L. Fillinger now living in Danville had an account with Dr. Woodbury 53 years ago. Many early incidents are yet within his recall. He has a vivid recollection of listening to Lincoln tell stories in Lincoln & Lamon's law office which was across the street from the Woodbury Store.

DANVILLE, A FRONTIER TOWN

Can you conceive what the situation and real conditions were when Dr. Sconce and Dr. Woodbury did business in 1846 to 1850? We can best illustrate by repeating Mr. M. Ganor's short account of his entry to Vermilion County: "My family started in wagons from Chicago in 1848, on Thursday. We reached Denmark (three miles

Springfield, Jan^y 26-1854

W. H. E. Hurdington &
The Office

Gentlemen-

Your letter is received -

When my men should will relinquish for rights & see
the rule - this also must be, in order to get back
your rights - They opinion on all the questions which
is as follows - * * * * *
With relation to the W. H. E. Hurdington, &c
the various matters, cannot be to set other
acts -

Yours to
H. Hurdington -

north of Danville) on Saturday. In all of that 125 mile drive we did not meet a human being or see any tame live stock. The wild animals and birds and reptiles were the only live things we saw."

PRICES TAKEN FROM THE SCONCE & WOODBURY DAY BOOK 1850

PAINTS, ETC.

Linseed Oil	.....\$1.50 gal.	White Lead	.....\$10.00 cwt
Venetian Red	......12½ lb.	Whiting	......10 lb.
Chrome Yellow	......75 lb.	Furniture Varnish	.....3.00 gal
Red Lead	......16⅔ lb.	Chrome Green	.....1.00 lb.
Putty	......12½ lb.	Turpentine	.....1.00 gal.
Yellow Ochre	......12½ lb.		

DRUGS, ETC.

Quinine	.....\$5.00 oz.	Sulphur	......25 lb.
Epsom Salts	......25 lb.	Borax	.....50 lb.
Castor Oil	.....3.00 gal.	Rosin	......08 lb.
Aq. Ammonia	......10 oz.	Prep. Chalk	......40 lb.
Morphine	......75 dr.	Gum Camphor	......12 oz.
Alcohol	......25 qt.		

GROCERIES, ETC.

Starch	......15 lb.	Raisins	......25 lb.
Oysters	.....\$1.50 can	Matches	......25 box
Eggs	......06¼ doz.	Sugar	......08⅓ lb.
Rice	......08⅓ lb.	Currants	......15 lb.
Vinegar	......25 gal.	Loaf Sugar	......15 lb.
25 Cuba Six Cigars	......25c.	Tobacco	......37½ lb.
Whiskey	......10 qt.	Sperm Candles	......40 lb.

WHO WAS HERE IN 1850?

The following names were taken from the day book of Sconce & Woodbury. They were the pioneers, the men who cleared the way. There was a personality about them; often a rugged, striking individuality that meeting them once you needed not another introduction.

Few if any of these early settlers are living in the year 1910. The names spread around this county of their descendants are many. A. G. Woodbury came in touch with these old settlers, the men who made the beginning. The old, the middle aged, the young, unto the fourth and fifth generation have traded with Woodburys. Our latch string hangs out for their descendents. May they call often.

Milton Lesley
Jeremiah Pate

Dr. Theo. Lemon
J. T. Ross

Wm. Bandy
Harvey Luddington
John Smith
Chas. K. Mires
Josephus Blair
Wm. Martin
Dan'l Clapp
Abel F. Tilton
Peleg Cole
Joseph Peters
John Vinson
Dr. Z. H. Madden
Wm. E. Russel
Vermilion Co.
Mahlon Finley
John Olehy
Dr. H. J. E. Balch
Hiram Nevill
Wesley Draper
Dr. A. M. C. Hawes
J. Wood
Reason Delay
Isaac O'Neal
Thos. O'Neal
G. W. Cassedy
J. B. Trent
Erastus French
Josiah Sodowsky
J. M. Culbertson
John Cooper
James Wilkeson
Caleb Vredenburg
Geo. W. Smith
Philip Leonard
Nimrod Price
Isaac Knox
J. H. Murphy
Wm. McCormack
John Cork
Nelson Miles
Henry Smith
C. McScott

Perry Fairchild
Joseph Jones
Elihu Howard
Joshua Hollingsworth
Wm. Barker
Wm. Giddings
Wm. M. Heistand
Milton Davis
Ezra Adams
Reason Hooton
Wm. Hawkins
Wm. I. Moore
Peter R. Leonard
Dr. W. H. H. Scott
Dr. Wm. Fithian
Isaac Cotton
Thos. Short
Othniel Gilbert
Sam'l Songer
John L. Tinchier
John Brady
Richard Lawrence
W. B. Shanks
Anthony Swisher
Nelson Maddox
David Makemson
J. B. Lemon
W. M. Payne
Levi Cline
Hamilton Boggess
James Prickett
Oliver L. Davis
Thos. Cox
Stephen Cox
E. C. Layton
Leander Rutledge
W. McGee
Matthew Curry
J. S. McCorkle
Palmer & Leverich
Jordan Sutherland
W. J. Trimmel



LINCOLN HALL BLOCK

As occupied by Woodbury Drug Store 1860-1910.
Following invitation was printed by Vermilion County Press.

YOUNG AMERICA BALL

AT THE

LINCOLN HALL, DANVILLE, ILL.

Monday evening, January 2, 1860

Which you are respectfully invited to attend.

DIRECTORS

DANVILLE—Judge Terry, S. T. Moors, Wm. Myers, S. B. Mann, L. T. Palmer, H. Frisbie, E. P. Martin,

B. Haggard, W. T. Cunningham, J. B. Lemon, H. Warner.

HOMER—M. B. Custer, G. S. Cole.

FAIRMOUNT—Charley Tilton, E. Allen.

BRYANT—C. E. Freeman.

ATTICA—Thos. Worthington, Mac Dixon, Geo. Huntington, Jas. Nichols.

WILLIAMSPORT—H. Johnson, Messrs. Harpers, Rant and Hitchens.

COVINGTON—D. Webb, A. M. Hetfield, Ves. Gilbert.

PERRYSVILLE—A. G. Elbertson, E. C. Abdill.

URBANA—C. Milligan, J. R. Dunlap.

STATE LINE—Charley Gregory.

FLOOR MANAGERS

J. S. Gabriel, Wm. Mann, A. A. Loutzenhiser, R. V. Chesley.

Music by McLaren's Quadrille Band of Lafayette, Ind.

Carriages in readiness at 7:30 o'clock.

Supper at 12 o'clock precisely.

Positively none admitted except those invited.



THE PLAZA HOTEL BUILDING

Home of the Oldest Drug Store in Vermilion County.

In 1901 the front of the old Lincoln Hall building was removed. The sidewalls of the Woodbury drug room were left as originally constructed in 1859. The entire building was merged into the present extensive block. A doorway was opened into the hotel office from the drug store and is much used by the guests and public.

Wm. McKibben
 S. Frazier
 Geo. Stipp
 John Finley
 J. H. Lamm
 Guy Merrill
 C. W. Bailey
 Thos. Froman
 Jacob Herring
 H. Ward
 Martin Moudy
 David Liggett
 Harvey McMillin
 G. W. Fisher
 John Swain
 Sam'l Hathaway
 David Copeland
 Alvin Gilbert

Wm. Lafferty
 J. B. Gilbert
 James Probst
 W. I. Allen
 Amos Williams
 C. S. Young
 Geo. M. Allison
 Wm. Cunningham
 Wm. Castle
 Isaac Simpson
 W. W. Mires
 W. Y. Courtney
 Benj. Rogers
 J. M. Partlow
 Dr. R. L. Porter
 Wm. Patterson
 Jacob James

THESE SAW OUR BEGINNING 64 YEARS AGO

The longest time customer among the physicians is Dr. S. H. Vredenburg of this city. The doctor bought of J. A. D. Sconce in 1846. The day book of W. W. R. Woodbury records the purchase of one ounce of quinine at \$3.00 by Dr. Vredenburg on December 1st, 1857. He continues to trade with us and is a most highly prized customer. He was a safe counselor, as his 90 years now show, practicing over 50 years in some families. He recalls trading twelve cows in 1848 to Sam'l G. Craig for a one-horse buggy.

Mr. Lewis M. Thompson, of Rossville, Ill., who came to Vermilion County in 1830, was in Danville lately (April, 1910). He talked of the early days, recalling the one-story frame store room of Sconce and Woodbury. He had an account with Dr. Woodbury on the books of 1857. He is a remarkable man to be upwards of 80. He and his son, Judge John G., are among our old time friends.

Hon. J. H. Oakwood, Danville, Illinois. Born in 1828, and came to this county in 1833. Few there are who can duplicate these figures. He is familiar with all the "Story of the Woodbury Drug Store." He knew and traded with Doctor "Dud" Sconce in 1846, and was a life time friend and customer of the Woodbury firm. Mr. Oakwood now in his 82d year is leaving Danville, after a worthy life of service for the public good. He served on juries in the 1833 court house, where A. Lincoln was attorney.

Mr. Dorman Douglas, Danville, Illinois. There may be a longer time resident of this county, but Mr. Douglas was born here in 1827, the year that this county was organized. He is an old, old friend of this store; knows all of the early history. He attended school in South Danville with Dr. Woodbury's sisters. We would delight to report others of the pioneer friends of our firm.

Mr. James H. Phillips, now in his 77th year, is an extraordinary man, being actively engaged every day at his office. In 1860 he sold insurance in Danville, and probably is the only one here keeping in the same work for half a century. He was a long time acquaintance of Dr. Woodbury, and recalls that the latter was president of the first building association in Danville. In 1865 Mr. Phillips' office was in Lincoln Hall block. When he was clerking for Sam'l Frazier he saw Abraham Lincoln come in and try on a linen duster. Mr. Lincoln joked about the shortness of the sleeves, as standing erect he extended his arms. He made a never forgotten figure to Mr. Phillips as he hurried away wearing the duster.

"AND THESE TOO HAVE PASSED AWAY"

From the Illinois State Gazeteer of 1864, we find the following list of Danville business and professional men. Some half dozen only are yet with us. On this list five names alone continue in the same line of work—Woodbury, Beckwith, English, Burroughs, and Segner, represented by their children.

- Beckwith, Hiram W.—attorney.
- Bateman, E. & Co. (Elwood and Newman C. Porter)—groceries and provisions.
- Baker, Jay R.—boot and shoe maker.
- Beyer, Peter—boot and shoe maker.
- Brown, William H.—hardware.
- Burroughs, Ephriam—blacksmith.
- Bushong, Phillip & Sons—distillers.
- Chesley, Robert V.—attorney.
- Copeland, Perry—lumber dealer.
- Crane & Craig (Benjamin Crane and Samuel G. Craig)—dry goods.
- Culbertson, James M.—dry goods.
- Donlon & Daniels (John Donlon and A. C. Daniels)—grain and lumber dealers.
- Ehlers, Diedrich—tobacco and cigars, wholesale and retail.
- English, Joseph G.—President First National Bank.
- Enzerath, George (Rev.)—German M. E.
- Fithian, William—provost marshal, physician.
- Fleming, James B.—groceries, boots and shoes.
- Fosselman, Samuel—grocer.
- Galligan, Edward—liquors, wines and spirits.
- Giddings, William—carriage and wagon maker.

- Gritton & Hensley (Mariman and Richard) —saloon.
 Hawes, Mark D.—attorney.
 Hessey, William—dry goods.
 Holton, Nicholas M.—propr. "McCormack House.
 Humphrey, Samuel A.—physician.
 Humphrey, William S.—physician.
 Keniston, John M.—photographer.
 Kimball, Henry M.—marble worker.
 Kimber, J. C. (Rev.)—M. E.
 Kingsbury, Enoch (Rev.)—Presbyterian.
 Kirkland, Joseph—coal miner.
 ★Knell & Morgan (Killian and John)—bakers and confectioners.
 Koch, Mathew (Rev.)—German Lutheran.
 Kohler, Michael—clothing.
 Lawrence, G. W.—attorney.
 Lemon, Theodore—physician.
 Lenz, Mathew—clothier.
 Leverich, Richard T.—dry goods and groceries.
 McAdam, James—blacksmith.
 ★McDonald, Robert D.—dry goods.
 McMahan, John—blacksmith.
 Martin, Rawley M. (Rev.)—Christian.
 Maxwell, William—cooper.
 Miller, Jacob F.—stoves and tinware.
 Miller & Haggard (James H. and David B.) —boot and shoe makers.
 Mires, John W. & Co. (J. W. and C. K.)—saddlers and harness makers.
 Monroe, Spencer N. watch maker and jeweler.
 Moore & Brewer (Thomas and J. W.)—groceries and provisions.
 Mullaney, John—coal miner.
 Myers, James W.—groceries.
 ★Mayer & Ganor (Gottlieb and Michael) —bakers and confectioners.
 Norton, Stephen W.—plow manufacturer.
 Palmer, Eben H.—cashier First National Bank.
 Palmer, James—merchant tailor.
 Partlow, John J.—druggist.
 Partlow, A. & Co. (Asa and Reuben P.) —dry goods merchants.
 Peters, Joseph—attorney.
 Pierce, —physician.
 Porter, Madame—physician.
 Porter, Robert L.—physician.
 ★Raimor & Segner (Harry R. and George H. S.) —merchant tailors.
 Redford, Matthias N.—propr. "Pennsylvania House."
 Rogers & Andrews (Jason and Romeo C.)—dry goods.
 Rush, Frank—meat market.
 Schroeder, Joseph—cabinet maker.
 Schwab, Frederick Rev.
 Scott, W. H. H.—physician.
 Sherman & Holloway—livery stable.
 ★Short, R. A. & Co. (Robert A. and John C.)—dry goods.
 Smith, Henry—dealer in fresh and salt meats.

Terry—Elias S.—attorney.

Williams & Harley (Amos. S. and Barney G.)—hardware and agricultural implements.

Woodbury, W. W. R. — physician, dry goods, books, stationery, lamps and oils.

★Woodbury & Williams (David K. and Enoch A.)—saddlers and harness.

Wright, Ebenezer M. — cabinet maker.

★These men in 1910 are yet active but are all in other lines.

This Gazeteer gives one newspaper, Vermilion County Plaindealer, published by Daniel Clapp.

Five Churches, Masonic Lodge, I. O. O. F. Lodge, and two fine seminaries. During the winter of 1863 and 1864 there were shipped 40,000 tons of coal, "and a vast amount used for home consumption." Population nearing 3,000.

To the above names should be added:

Hobson and Aylesworth—woolen mill.

Palmer, L. T.—money broker.

Dobbins, Samuel—coal.

Moore, Wm. I.—Supt. Soldiers' Widows and Orphans fund.

Davis, Oliver L.—attorney.

Kelly, Michael—coal bank.

Simpson, Isaac—blacksmith.

Glindmeir, Chris and Henry—coopers.

Layton, E. C.—wagon maker.

Reynolds, W. J.—jeweler and bandmaster.

Mengle, Wm.—butcher.

Pearson, John—attorney.

Wm. Hubb, boot and shoemaker.

THE "HELP" THAT "HAS BEEN"

The clerks, bookkeepers and assistants that have "jollied," "hustled," "delayed," "cussed" and helped Woodbury's are not all forgotten. The oldest one living is Dr. Henry C. Lesley of Lewis, Kansas. He was drug clerk in "war times"—those stormy days of the '60's. He had a marvelous memory for figures. The business for five years was blessed with the jolly and genial W. T. (Bud) Cunningham some 60 years since. His humor was one of the attractions that brought A. Lincoln to this store. When Mr. Lincoln became President he gave Mr. Cunningham a clerkship at Washington, D. C. Later he was appointed collector of Internal Revenue for this district. His office was in Lincoln Hall block. The document appointing him is a highly valued possession of Mrs. Edward Beyer, his daughter, of this city, being signed by A. Lincoln.

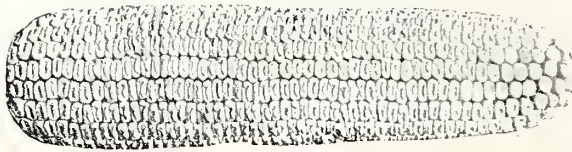
Dr. H. W. Morehouse, chief surgeon of the Wabash Railway and Dr. W. J. Moore, physician, are members of the "old guard." Closely following them were John H. Palmer and A. T. Lemon. Dr. A. A. G. Starck who learned to read English while clerking, then read medicine and closed a three-year clerkship in 1876, will be

remembered by many old timers. He is practicing in Philadelphia. Dr. J. M. Guy, physician and surgeon of this city, and Dr. C. B. Clapp of the Wabash Hospital at Moberly, Missouri, are of the '80's. Among the deceased are James H. Woodbury, Frank Brooks, George O'Hara, Edwin Smith, C. P. Bales, E. L. (Bob.) Morehouse, W. W. Woodbury and John Clark. In the local druggists are Dr. W. A. Edwards and Landis Engle, while Fred Brown of Ohio, Vernon Payne of Tuscola, and S. J. Moffitt of Sidney, continue to twirl the pestle. John Euneman was many years on the force. The reign of the old two-wheel dray recalls the jolly Irishman, Tommy Cavanaugh, the freight man and his successor, Fred Withner.

Miss Elizabeth Woodbury was probably the first woman clerk in Danville. She was Dr. Woodbury's sister. She prepared prescriptions, sold paint, and was active in the business. Among the book-keepers were Geo. F. Rearick of Rearick & Meeks, lawyers; Chas. P. Nelson, assistant cashier First National Bank; Wm. Gelwick, cashier Wabash Railway; F. M. Osborne, assistant cashier Commercial Bank. It is impossible in a short write up to name all the "old comrades." Where ere they are, they each and all have our kindest memories. May their paths lead to success.

The long time and still continued labors of Miss Lucy W. Woodbury, Miss Marie Lane and Messrs. H. B. Wheeler and F. L. Natho in the common good of the Woodbury Drug Company, and the Woodbury Book Company are deserving of strong praise. Our pen should be longer and stronger to give them full credit.

To the many young women who have helped guide the old craft and been business bodies we acknowledge our obligations.



CORN EXHIBIT

We are showing at our store until May 8th, the ear corn that won the prizes at the Danville Fall Festival and Corn Contest. Be sure and see it.

CONFIDENCE

We take a just pride in always having carried the confidence of the physicians of Vermilion County. From the men of the old school, the days when calomel, quinine and opium were their sheet-anchors, down to the present day of mild medication. It is impossible to recall the names of all of those pioneer doctors, most of whom made the Woodbury store their trading and shopping place. Among them were Drs. Wm. Fithian, Robert L. Porter, Wm. H. H. Scott, Theo. Lemon, A. M. C. Hawes and A. R. Palmer. A little later came Drs. S. H. Vredenburg, and Jno. O'Ferral, and they are yet of those present. In the silent majority come Drs. J. W. Ralston, A. H. Kimbrough, W. D. Porter and Richard Brickwell. Mrs. Dr. Hannah Fairchild and Mrs. Dr. Porter were the famous early day midwives.

If the old building could yield up its secrets, what a rattling of the dry bones would go on! The stories, experiences, anecdotes and jolly tales told around the old cannon stove in winter, or in summer as perched on the by-gone railing, the M. D.'s wrestled their wits with the legal lights.

The roads and their depths were favorite topics. Some outrageous accounts of their country trips recalls this road experience from Ex. Gov. Reynolds' book published in 1855. A traveler saw a hat on top of the ground. He got off his horse to pick up the hat, but found a man's head in it. The man under the hat said, "under him was a wagon and four horses mired in the mud—that he was safe but he supposed the horses and wagon were in a bad fix."

The list of physicians and surgeons now trading with the Woodbury Drug Co. exceeds two hundred. That we have so long and so satisfactorily kept in close relationship with these men of skill, should commend us to the people.

Dependable drugs for the doctor. That is the kind for you.

We are truly thankful for the long-time support tendered our firm and wish our patrons success in their varied occupations. We close in the familiar A. Lincoln subscription.

Yours as ever,

WOODBURY DRUG CO.

Golden Anniversary—50 Years in One Room.

DRUGS AND MEDICINES.

The druggist of to-day is possibly not so much of a real manufacturer and chemist as was the old-time dispenser of 50 and more years ago.

The accurate, condensed, convenient, palatable and pleasing preparations of to-day are a distinct advance from the nauseous compounds of the days gone by. The druggist of to-day stands between the makers of the multitudinous tablets, alkaloids, pills, elixirs, essences, triturates and emulsions, and his home trade. He examines, tests, and with trial and experience is able to commend the good. Don't you think the 64 years of experience here in Danville, of the Woodbury Drug Co. can be of assistance to you?

Try us if you are in doubt.

Try us before you doubt.

Woodbury Drug Co., 14 West Main St., Danville, Ill.

Golden Anniversary—50 Years in One Room.

PAINTS, STAINS, VARNISHES.

Is there any place in these days of adulteration where oils and paints can be bought true to name? For sixty-four years the Woodburys have been the anchor for those desirous of putting pure material on their buildings. Why buy cheap paint? It costs you just as much to put it on as it does good paint. It soon fades away. Our shelves don't share room with "milk and water mixtures." Strictly pure white lead or zinc, the guaranteed New Era brand of ready mixed paints, stains, floor finishes and varnishes with other standard makes are here for comparison. You get pure linseed oil and turpentine here or none. We supply containers.

Can we figure with you? Just you find out how much high class goods do cost.

Woodbury Drug Co., 14 West Main St., Danville, Ill.

Golden Anniversary—50 Years in One Room

RUBBER GOODS

How could a drug store do business now without the many sundries that are made from India Rubber? In the invoices and the day book of 1850 we cannot find any item made of rubber. On Dr. Woodbury's day book of 1858 we find the first mention, and that was lead pencil erasers.

How did the people exist without tubing, nipples, syringes, catheters, etc. etc.? It is a matter of memory that the many hundreds of hard and soft rubber goods have come into being since the Woodbury Drug Co. occupied their present room. Granted, and are not we the people to advise you in the purchase of rubber goods?

A little suggestion may save you time, health and money. Urinals, rubber cushions, pessaries, supporters are in our stock. If you want a dependable water bottle or fountain syringe, see us.

Woodbury Drug Co., 14 West Main St., Danville, Ill.

Golden Anniversary — 50 Years in One Room

KODAKS AND SUPPLIES

What is home without a Kodak? What is travel without a Camera?

In these days of many absorbing interests it is always satisfying to have a firm we can depend on. If you are suddenly called away and need a camera, the Woodbury Drug Co. can be relied on as to kinds, uses and prices. Or if you have time to study the varieties go or send to them for a catalog. Go into this room occupied for 50 years by them and take your time to get posted.

Films, plates, tripods, developers, toners, chemicals, cards, card albums and photo supplies. We take orders for developing films.

Now is the time to "photo."

Woodbury Drug Co., 14 West Main St., Danville, Ill.

Golden Anniversary — 50 Years in One Room

TRUSSES AND BRACES

For over sixty years this store has been headquarters for high class truss fitting. Now, as always, we guarantee a fit. Dr. Woodbury was noted as an expert in truss adjusting. The late advancement in the manufacture of these articles permits quicker and better "trussing" than formerly thought possible. We are exclusive agents for some lines which **you should see** before getting your next truss. Prices range from \$1.50 to \$20.00.

Shoulder braces for boys and girls, abdominal supports, suspensories, etc., etc. One day's delay may bring serious results. See us to-day.

Woodbury Drug Co., 14 West Main St., Danville, Ill.

Golden Anniversary — 50 Years in One Room.

DIPS, LICE KILLERS, CONDITION POWDERS, Etc.

"The little fleas, that do us tease,
Have lesser fleas to bite them,
And these again have lesser fleas
And so ad infinitum."

However we and the live stock get sorely sore and decadent, waiting for that little flea to appear and bite the big one.

When John D. scratched his head and strove and strove trying to extract the last cent of dividend from the petroleum, his chemists evolved the modern cattle, horse, sheep and hog applications, known as dips. Nobody dreamed of them when the Woodbury Drug Co. sold "buring fluid" in 1857 at \$1.00 per gal.

The practical use of the many remedies beneficial to live stock at Woodbury Hill Farm makes our store continue to be headquarters for the farmer as it has been for nearly two-thirds of a century.

We sell pig forceps, fever thermometers, milk fever outfits, milking tubes, etc., etc. The oldest house in business in Eastern Illinois.

Woodbury Drug Co., 14 West Main St., Danville, Ill.

Golden Anniversary—50 Years in One Room

FAMILY RECEIPTS

Great discretion, caution and good judgment are as much needed in the usual receipts that comes to the druggist as solicitude on the customers part that the articles that enter into it be pure and fresh.

Combination of opposing chemicals, extreme doses and wrong names and wrong spelling are a few of the obstructions in preparing these valued home remedies. Why not be careful of your personal safety? Don't swallow any old compound you read of in your doctor book. The Woodbury Drug Co. in this very room occupied by their firm for 50 years, have saved many a life by refusing to compound bad or wrong receipts. Experience is a splendid school.

We may not price your receipt as cheaply as some pharmacists, but we will give you the exact ingredient it calls for, or if written in error will tell you of it. Very often our price is the lowest. Let us figure.

Woodbury Drug Co., 14 West Main St., Danville, Ill.

Golden Anniversary—50 Years in One Room.

PRESCRIPTIONS.

It is extremely difficult to be sure of the contents of the inside from the look of the outside. Your life and your pocketbook are at the druggist's disposal when you hand him a prescription. In the many thousands dispensed by the Woodbury Drug Co. the aim has been to be fair.

Quality is always the first consideration. Not how cheap but how good; yet we claim to have reasonable rates for prescription work.

The rapid appearance of new remedies makes it well nigh impossible for the drug store with a small trade to supply them. Our large stock and constant calling on the physicians gives us a great advantage in caring correctly for and without substituting in the prescriptions you favor us with.

We rely on our ability to give you accurate medicine and medicine safe for you to use.

Woodbury Drug Co., 14 West Main St., Danville, Ill.

Postal Station No. 3 at Woodbury Drug Co.—Stamps, Money Orders, Etc.

Danville's first Post Office was in Amos Williams' log cabin on Clark Street, until near 1850. At that time postage stamps were not in use. This cabin was later enlarged and covered with weather boards. It was for years Danville's social center. It was scarcely two blocks from the Woodbury Drug Store. It was familiar ground to A. Lincoln, who often met Mr. Williams, he being also clerk of the court. When Lincoln was the only Whig congressman from Illinois in 1848, he wrote to Amos Williams a letter in the old style fold, without an envelope. A. G. Woodbury has this rare relic framed. The detail of the Post Office would now be a revelation to the people of 50 years ago.

Come in any time, early or late for stamps, postals, money orders, registry, etc.

Woodbury Drug Co., 14 West Main St., Danville, Ill.



VERMILION COUNTY COURT HOUSE

Completed in 1833.

In this year W. W. R. Woodbury came to Danville.

This was not the first court house owned by this county. The original court building was a log structure twenty by thirty feet sold to the county by Wm. Reed in 1828 for \$200.00.

It stood on Lot 1, Block 1, South, Range 1 West, or exactly on the ground occupied today (1910), and for over fifty years by the Woodbury Drug Co.

This log court house and lot were sold to Hezekiah Cunningham in 1831 for \$350.00.

By an odd coincidence the court of the county later returned to this same ground. After the court house shown above was burned, temporary quarters were secured in old Lincoln Hall.

This is another link to make historic in Vermilion County history the spot on which the Woodbury Drug Co. continues to do business.

Abraham Lincoln was attorney in many cases in the building shown above. He often stopped at the Woodbury Drug Store while enroute to the McCormack House, where he boarded.

THE GENESIS OF OLD VERMILION

1826-1926.

By Clint Clay Tilton.

their emporium that same year. The following year McDonall & Rolliston put up the first brick business room on the southwest corner of Main and Hazel streets, which for many years was occupied by the brewery and drinking hall conducted by "Citizen" Smith, and during the winter following the Mexican war, was the loafing place of Gen. James Shields, noted for having challenged Abraham Lincoln to a duel and also as the only man who ever was chosen as a United States Senator by three states—Illinois, Missouri and Minnesota. The demand

tion to other apartments. Jesse Gilbert built the McCormick Tavern in 1833, and this hostelry under the Williams McCormick management, and later under that of R. A. Martin, was to have nation-wide fame as the headquarters of Lincoln, Judge Davis and the other attorneys who traveled the Old Eighth Circuit. It stood just west of the present Hotel Lincoln.

Old Vermilion was pro-Whig and this may account in some measure for the popularity of Abram Lincoln, who even before 1850 had attended Court here, coming along with

Judge David Davis—learned and large—Henry Whitney, John T. Stuart, Orlando Ficklin, Usher P. Linder, and a dozen more who regularly attended the sessions in Danville. They would come into town, from Urbana, along in the afternoon, and put up at the Old McCormick Tavern, where a crowd was sure to be on hand to welcome them. In a letter Judge Davis testifies to Lincoln's popularity, and says there were sessions of the Court here when the "Rail Splitter" would appear on one side or the other in every case on the docket. Doubtless that was the reason of his local partnership with Ward Hill Lamon—champion wrestler, ardent drinker, learned in law and a demon in physical combat—in the practice of his profession, in their office in the Barnum building, on the present site of the First National Bank.

"Ward Hill Lamon: His Life Story!" What a theme for the pen of some man with the gentleness of Father Enoch Kingsbury, the wonderful command of descriptive words and poetic phrases of "Uncle Bill" Jewell and the cold power of analysis of "Uncle Joe" Mann. Ward Hill Lamon, the one man whom the immortal Lincoln trusted more than any other, and who later was the crony and boon companion in many a drinking bout of 'Gene Field, the "Poet of Childhood," and who spent the years of his young manhood as a member of the old Danville bar in the days of Judge E. S. Terry, Judge Oliver Davis, Colonel Oscar F. Harmon, who died a hero at Kennesaw Mountain; John J. Brown, who later was to be a leader of the Chicago bar; Judge John Pearson, who dared to flaunt the authority of the Supreme Court, because he believed himself in the right; Edwin Walker, who later was to be a United States Senator from Michigan, and Major R. W. Hanford, who had his baptism of fire in his three years army service and returned to add to his laurels as a lawyer.

A Fine Old Scout—Ward Hill Lamon: A Good Lawyer, a Loyal Friend and a Gentleman Who Could Hold His Liquor.

It was 1858 and feeling ran high in Danville. The Lincoln-Douglas debates were being held and each contender had his champions in this town. There were hot arguments regarding the merits of the two men in the town of Danville—and some of them were settled by a blow. Danville was not on the list of the favored towns, but did have an opportunity of hearing the contenders. It was on September 22 that Stephen A. Douglas, "the Little Giant," made his address from a stand near the present site of the Park that bears his name. While here he was the guest of his friend, Tommy Forbes, although Reason Hooton, who in 1856 had lacked but two votes of being the nominee for vice-president on the Democratic ticket; J. C. English, the banker; Peter Voorhees, a brother of Daniel of the Silver Tongue; William M. Payne, ex-Sheriff; William McCormick, of the Tavern, and other Democrats, had pleaded for the privilege.

Lincoln, beloved of men, arrived that evening from Urbana, and was housed for the night in the home of his friend, Dr. William Fithian. At the twilight hour, loyal friends called to do him honor, but he had retired to an upper room. His tight boots refused to accommodate his swollen feet and he could not come down to meet them. As a compromise he stepped out on a balcony and gave words of greeting. Later he was a martyred President and the balcony is a Shrine. Ladies of the D. A. R. have marked it with a Tablet of bronze. Thus accidents sometimes become History.

The following day he addressed the people from a flag-adorned stand and when two years later he was the candidate of a new party for the greatest office within the gift of the people Old Vermilion endorsed him by a majority of more than six hundred. But Douglas carried his home county of Sangamon.

It was the year 1860 and all was not well in Old Vermilion. The threat of battle was in the air. The South, to save her slaves, threatened secession. It all hinged on the election—and when the returns came in Lincoln had won—the Lincoln whom Old Vermilion knew and trusted, and the breach between the men from the Southland and those from rugged New England—former friends—was widened. There were threats and counter-threats, blows were struck in defense of opinion and clouds obscured the sunlight of happiness and content here in Old Vermilion.

And then shots were fired on the Flag in Charleston harbor! No more was Old Vermilion a divided camp! Vermilion was for War, and the ink scarce was dry on Lincoln's call for Volunteers when Captain Samuel Frazier was ready with his company. It was April 14, when the first shot was fired and on May 2 Company C., Twelfth Infantry, was marching to the front.

The war was fought and won and the record of Old Vermilion is a glorious one. At its close the records showed that the County had exceeded her quota by seven, and that out of a population of 19,779 in 1860, she had furnished 2,596 soldiers, and with a credit for reenlistments showed on the official records that she had furnished 3,669 men. And while the men were at the front, the women of Old Vermilion labored in the fields.

April 9, 1865. Lee had surrendered at Appomattox! The War was over—and the men of Old Vermilion were coming home!

See St. Louis Journal Nov 20 1861



LAW OFFICE OF LINCOLN IN DANVILLE, ILL.
He occupied the front room in the second story of the gable roofed building.

Danville, Ill.

Lincoln Questionnaire

Name of town Danville County Vermilion State Illinois

Date or dates when Lincoln spoke there September 23, 1858

Has a marker or monument ever been erected to commemorate his address? No

If so, when was it dedicated? _____

Is any literature referring to it, or a photograph of it available?

Any further information such as donor, inscription on tablet, or other data of interest would be appreciated.

" Lincoln was in Danville many times, but the only known address was made on the above date, near what is now Douglas Park.
The Gov. Bradford Chapter of the D.A.R. have placed markers

in different parts of the city, following the Lincoln circuit, but there is no record of any speeches made at any of these spots.

DeWitt County Area at Time It Was Settled by White Man in Early 20's Was Overrun by Two Indian Tribes

By MISS VIRGINIA CUQUA

At the time DeWitt county was first settled, the area which now constitutes the county was mostly timber and scattered throughout this timber were the wigwams of Indians — of the tribes of Pottawatomies and Kickapoos.

The territory of which Tunbridge township is now a part had perhaps the first settlement of white man.

John Branson, later a resident of Kenney, and the families of Elisha Butler and Mrs. Shugart were perhaps the first families in the county. Branson crossed Salt Creek timber to near where Kenney now stands in the spring of 1823. The Butler and Mrs. Shugart's families came from Sangamon county.

Waynesville township has the honor of possessing the next oldest settlement. Pettyman Marvel and his wife, Rebecca, came from Sangamon county in February, 1825, in a cart drawn by a yoke of oxen. In the spring of 1826 John Barr arrived. Samuel Outwright settled a short time later. John Glenn, who arrived in 1826, and James K. Scott, in 1827, made the first two land entries in the county on Nov. 3, 1827.

Sylvanus Shurtleff, a native of Vermont, lived more or less with the Indians and was initiated into the tribe of the Pottawatomies in 1823, but in 1827 drifted to what is now Waynesville, then called Big Grove. From him comes the origin for the name Salt Creek. He claimed that the Indians had manufactured salt upon its banks. He later moved to Dewitt township where he built the first mill. John J. McGraw, and his father-in-law, Tillman Lane, arrived near Waynesville in the spring of 1830 by ox-team from Indiana. William W. Durham settled in 1831, coming from Ohio. John Robb, a native of Tennessee, emigrated to Illinois in the spring of 1829, making a "halt for one year" within the sight of Springfield, the next spring moving to Waynesville township. Joshua Cantrall and brother, Z. G. Cantrall, natives of Virginia, came from Ohio in the fall of 1835.

Waynesville Oldest Town

Waynesville is the oldest town in Dewitt county and was named by George Isham in honor of Gen. Anthony Wayne. The first town plat was filed by George Isham on June 4, 1832.

Benjamin and Landers Slatten, natives of Kentucky, were the first to settle within the limits of Clintonia township, during the winter of 1828. They built a small cabin and remained until the summer of



Virginia Cuqua

1830, cultivating a small patch of ground in corn and garden vegetables. Josiah Clifton bought their little improvement right and proceeded to break prairie and improve quite an extensive farm for those days. Thomas Davenport drove the cattle to break the first prairie on this farm, which afterwards was known as the Hall and Bowles settlement, or Barnett township. He returned to Kentucky but in 1832 came back and entered the land in 1834. He was elected the first surveyor, after Dewitt county was organized in 1839, and served in that capacity for 20 successive years. James McAboy, Thomas J. Rogers, Samuel Curtwright, William Anderson, Josiah Davenport, N. Mills, John Warner, C. H. Moore and J. J. McGraw were among the early settlers.

Daniel Newcomb, a citizen of Clinton, sold out with the intention of going to Texas but decided to locate in what is now Texas township. Richard Doggett was accredited with the honor of planting the first orchard about 1832.

The first step toward settling Barnett township was in 1829 when Elisha Butler moved from the Salt Creek timber in Tunbridge township. The following spring he raised the first crop of corn, which was the first farming in Barnett township. Franklin Barnett, for whom the township was named, came from Kentucky in the spring of 1831. Robert Barnett arrived the following year. The first school was taught by William Lowery in 1833. The first post office was established in 1833 at the residence of Mahlon Hall, the first postmaster. At that time a letter sent four hundred miles cost 25 cents. The first mill was constructed by Mason Paine in 1833, and had a capacity of grinding from ten to fifteen bushels of meal in 24 hours. The burrs, about two feet in diameter, were made from prairie boulders. Burhrod Monson and H. H. Morris were early settlers.

The first settlements were made in what is now Wapella township in 1829 by John P. Glenn, William Vinson and John Young, the first families later moving to Iowa. Abraham Swearingen settled in 1830 and soon after came John Troxell and Jonathan Harrold. The first fruit tree and the first fence post were set by J. D. Metz in 1855.

The Donner Family

In the spring of 1830, Tillman Lane, Sr., Mathew K. Martin, William Lane, Benjamin Lisenby and J. J. McGraw followed Salt Creek to its head waters and found a family occupying a deserted Indian wigam just south of the present site of Farmer City, Santa Anna township. John Donner was the bold pioneer who had pushed his way beyond the settlements to the wilderness. As other immigrants came he left and in 1846, with others, perished in the Rocky Mountains en route to California.

To Dennis Hurley belongs the credit of being the first permanent settler, who erected his humble cabin in 1830 in what is called Hurley's grove, a short distance southwest of Farmer City.

In the spring of 1832 a band of Kickapoo Indians, whose custom had been to make sugar along the creek, returned for the last time, cut to pieces their sugar trough and destroyed everything the whites could utilize in its manufacture. These Indians had a tradition that 80 years before any whites came to this country there was a snowfall of 7 feet

which destroyed all the game in this section. This tradition corroborated with the fact that early settlers found piles of buffalo bones bleaching on the prairies as though the animals perished in herds. Nathan Clearwater settled on the head waters of Salt Creek in 1832. About the same time came J. Washington McCord, who later moved to Harp township.

In a forest of oak, Solomon Cross erected a cabin in 1830, the first in Harp township, which remained standing until 1880. One of the earliest camp meeting grounds in the county was in Harp township in 1835. Winding Clark was the first person to hold services in this camp. Families from a great distance came and caused the woodland to "ring with cheer" as they erected a village from cabins in which to lodge. The G. B. Lemons and Swishers arrived in this county just a short time later and Col. Lemon had the honor of presiding at the first meeting held in Dewitt county in the interest of the Union cause.

Abraham Lisenby was the first to break the stillness of the forest of Creek township, a little more than a mile from Salt Creek, in 1830. John Miller, second pioneer, came to this county on a visit and decided to stay. Parmenius Smallwood and son, George D. Smallwood, arrived in 1830 and in 1835 erected a saw and grist mill.

Preacher Early Settler

A pioneer preacher by the name of Burlison was the first to settle in what is now Dewitt township in about 1830 or 1831. In 1832 he sold his improvement rights to James McCord. J. J. McGraw made a claim in the township in the summer of 1830 and dug the first well. In 1833 there were three families, Hugh L. Davenport, Thomas R. Davis and James McCord. Often the settlers would go ten or twelve miles to aid newcomers to raise their cabins.

A man by the name of Fox and Joshua Dale from Kentucky arrived in Wilson township in the summer of 1834, but remained only a short time. In the fall of 1834 there was quite a little settlement. The nearest mill, owned by Lewis Wilson, was north of Wapella on the edge of Rock Creek timber. Every customer

was obliged to furnish his own horse to grind the feed. The mill had a capacity of ten bushels daily and often parties had to stay a day or two to have a sack of corn ground.

The first ground to be broken and the first crop credited to Jacob Walters and John Lash in 1835. Their nearest market was Pekin. To make a trip to Chicago required 12 days with horses and 14 days with oxen, camping along the way. Jacob Walters was the neighborhood shoemaker and cobbler. It was the custom of each person to furnish the leather and the shoemaker to charge only for the making. The first five cattle were introduced by Thomas Wilson in 1850 and were brought from Kentucky. They were Shorthorn Durham breed.

Rutledge received its name from William J. Rutledge, who settled in 1835. When the county went into township organization, the citizens honored him by giving the township his name.

The first settlement in Nixon township began as late as 1850. While land had been cultivated within its boundaries years before, there were parties living near the borders, not citizens of the township. Cicero Twist was the first to locate in the spring of 1850. George, William and Morris Nixon, brothers, came from Ohio about 1850 and settled in different parts of the township. The first land entry was made by A. M. Pue, Jan. 2, 1835, who broke prairie in 1837 but resided in an adjoining precinct. Weldon was placed on record in the fall of 1873 by Thomas Snell, Charles Lisenby, James Alexander and James DeLand. It was surveyed and platted by the county surveyor, John Brown, in the spring of 1872. The town was named in honor of Lawrence Weldon, a prominent lawyer of Bloomington, who was an attorney for the railroad passing through the town and had taken an active interest in establishing the road.

Clinton Site Attracts

In the spring of 1834, Hon James Allen and Jesse W. Fell happened to stop on the site of the present city of Clinton, while on their way by prairie schooner from Decatur to Bloomington. The thing that especially attracted their pioneer sense of good localities, for what would later become a settlement, was a beautiful Indian mound on the grounds used by the Clinton Community high school.

Later, on Oct. 3, 1835, these two men laid out the original plat of the city of Clinton and each took possession of a quarter section of land. They named the village Clinton, in honor of DeWitt Clinton, one time governor of New York.

About 1855 there was a law suit in Clinton in which the Illinois Central Railroad company was a party. The case went to the supreme court. Abraham Lincoln represented the railroad company and Stephen A. Douglas represented the plaintiff. The occasion of this law suit was the first meeting between Lincoln and the man, who, in less than ten years, he appointed in command of all the armies of the north in the great Civil war.

Lincoln, Douglas Speak

Although none of the great debates in 1858 were staged in this county, yet, in that year, Stephen A. Douglas opened the democratic campaign and his own campaign for senator at Clinton. He spoke for three hours at the fair grounds. Judge Weldon, Leonard Sweet and Clifton H. Moore were practicing law in Clinton at the time. Being close friends of Abraham Lincoln, they thought he should be present at the meeting and sent for him. They escorted him to the meeting and he listened to a bitter arraignment by Judge Douglas of himself and his advocacy of Negro equality. That evening at the court house Mr. Lincoln replied to Judge Douglas' address. In that address he made for the first time the expression, "You can fool some of the people all of the time, and all of the people some of the time, but you can't fool all of the people all of the time."

Judge Weldon moved to Bloomington and afterwards became the first

member of the U. S. court of claims at Washington. Leonard Sweet moved to Chicago, practiced law with David Quigg and became one of the greatest lawyers of his time. Clifton H. Moore was the first lawyer to come to this county to practice law in 1841.

Thomas Snell arrived in Clinton in 1850, coming from Pekin, and took an active interest in the construction of the Illinois Central Railway. Dr. John Warner came from Farmer City, being a native of DeWitt county, in 1843, practicing medicine for 12 years.

The first lumber in DeWitt county was hauled from Pekin by ox teams.

When the war of the states began in 1861, Woodlawn cemetery was a part of the farm of George William Gideon. His son, Edward, enlisted as assistant to Dr. C. Goodbrake. His time of service was short. He became ill and was sent home. On his death bed he requested his father to bury him on the hill, where he had played as a child. His request was granted and his father gave the Soldier's plat in Woodlawn cemetery.

Dr. John Warner gave John Warner hospital to the city. His son, Vespasian Warner, commissioner of pensions under Theodore Roosevelt, gave the building and grounds of the Vespasian Warner library. Mrs. Elvira Downey donated the grounds for Downey park. George Spray and Mrs. Eleanor Magill made possible the Y. M. C. A. Oscar Woodward, who died just recently in California, remembered his boyhood home by erecting a granite drinking fountain on the court house lawn in memory of his mother. The city of Clinton is indebted to the present State Senator L. O. Williams for the impressive statue of Abraham Lincoln, marking the place where his famous statement was made, on the lawn of the DeWitt county court house.

3,247 in 1840

The United States census of 1840, taken one year after the organization of the county furnishes the following data: The population amounted to 3,247, with only one colored person. Eight hundred seventy-five adults were employed in agriculture, 80 in mechanical pursuits, 16 merchants and nine professional men of learning.

In 1840 the county supported 11 schools attended by 474 pupils. Two hundred and sixteen adults out of a total of less than 1,500 were unable to read or write.

The civil government of the county of DeWitt was conducted by boards of county commissioners consisting of three members. From the date of its organization on May 15, 1839 to Dec. 1, 1849, the administrative duties then devolved on county courts composed of one county judge and two associate judges. In 1859 the present system of government, government of county by a board of supervisors, superseded the county courts, and has conducted the affairs of the county ever since.

E. W. Fears was the first sheriff

of DeWitt county and A. L. Barnett the first surveyor.

The first court house was completed and received by the county on the second day of 1839. Henry Desbon contracted for the building of the county court house and completed it for which the county was to pay him the sum of \$1,640, which was paid partly in bonds to be cashed at a later date.

The board of supervisors held their first meeting on May 15, 1859, at Clinton, which town had been established as the county seat by a public election held on May 6, 1839. Three hundred thirteen votes had selected Clinton while 180 had chosen Marion as the county seat. The abstract of this election is certified by K. H. Fell, circuit clerk of DeWitt county and to William Anderson, an acting justice of the peace.

Edwinton



Hotel in Edinburg, Illinois
owned by Mr. A. Lincoln
1842

Ill. St. Journal 6/30/36
JOURNAL, SPRINGFIELD,

**Lincoln Spoke In El Paso
During Campaign Of 1858**

While on his way to Peoria during the senatorial campaign of 1858, Lincoln had an hour's wait in El Paso while changing trains on his way to Peoria on Aug. 28. A crowd gathered, and Lincoln addressed them.

Edwardsville, Ill.

6/30/36
Spoke In Edwardsville.
Arriving at Edwardsville Sept. 11, 1858, in the course of his tour of the state in his senatorial campaign, Lincoln spoke. Joseph Gillespie acted as chairman. *Ill. St. Journal*



Eureka College: Lincoln spoke here

Thursday, October 5, 2006 6:15 PM CDT

By J.W. Shults

jwshults@mtco.com

EUREKA — Eureka College is often associated with Ronald Reagan, but Abraham Lincoln was here first.

Monday is the 150th anniversary of a visit by Lincoln, then a young lawyer making a stump speech for presidential candidate John C. Fremont.

"The visit to Eureka was an unannounced visit, not a planned event," said Eureka College associate professor of history Junius Rodriguez. "It was basically a month before the presidential election in 1856, so he was giving stump speeches for the Republican Party's first presidential candidate."

Slavery was a hot-button issue. Two years earlier, in 1854, Congress passed the Kansas-Nebraska Act, opening the potential for the spread of slavery and prompting outbreaks of violence in Kansas Territory.

"Back in the 1850s, Woodford County was one of the heaviest Democratic counties in the state," said Rodriguez. "I think he came specifically to the college ... because he figured it would be a more sympathetic crowd."

In his political career, Lincoln is known to have spoken at only three colleges, said Rodriguez. First was the Eureka College speech in 1856 to campaign for Fremont. Knox College in Galesburg hosted a debate between Lincoln and Stephen Douglas in 1858 as they competed for a senate seat. Lincoln also made a presidential campaign speech at Cooper Union University in New York City in 1860.

While no record exists of the Eureka date, Rodriguez analyzed historical accounts of Lincoln's visit and matched them with other places Lincoln is known to have been. Through a process of elimination, Oct. 9 shows itself to be the only possible date.

The key was in local historian Ben Radford's recollection of the event he attended as a teenager. Radford often wrote in such detail that he would recount the stage of the moon. Rodriguez used those references and lunar records from 1856 to establish the date.

What Lincoln said was not recorded. Radford does record that he was heckled by a group of young men gathered around the Walnut Grove Academy building. The crowd overflowed the room and some listened from the windows.

In 1926, a stone was dedicated at Eureka College to commemorate the 1856 speech. Radford, one of five people in attendance at both the original speech and the dedication ceremony, told the crowd that the topic of slavery was foremost on Lincoln's mind for about 90 minutes of speaking.

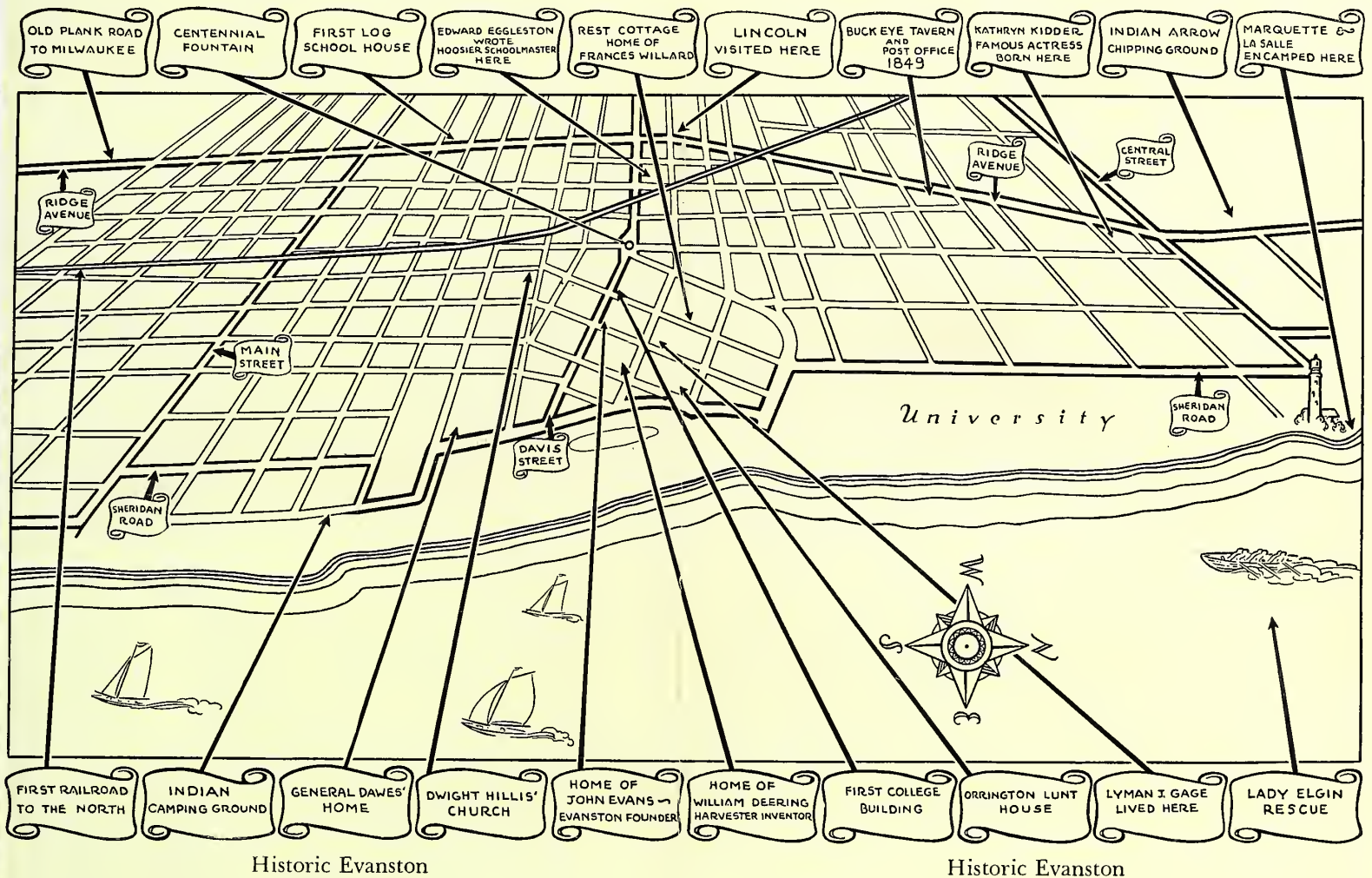
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1898—Evanston Historical Society—1948

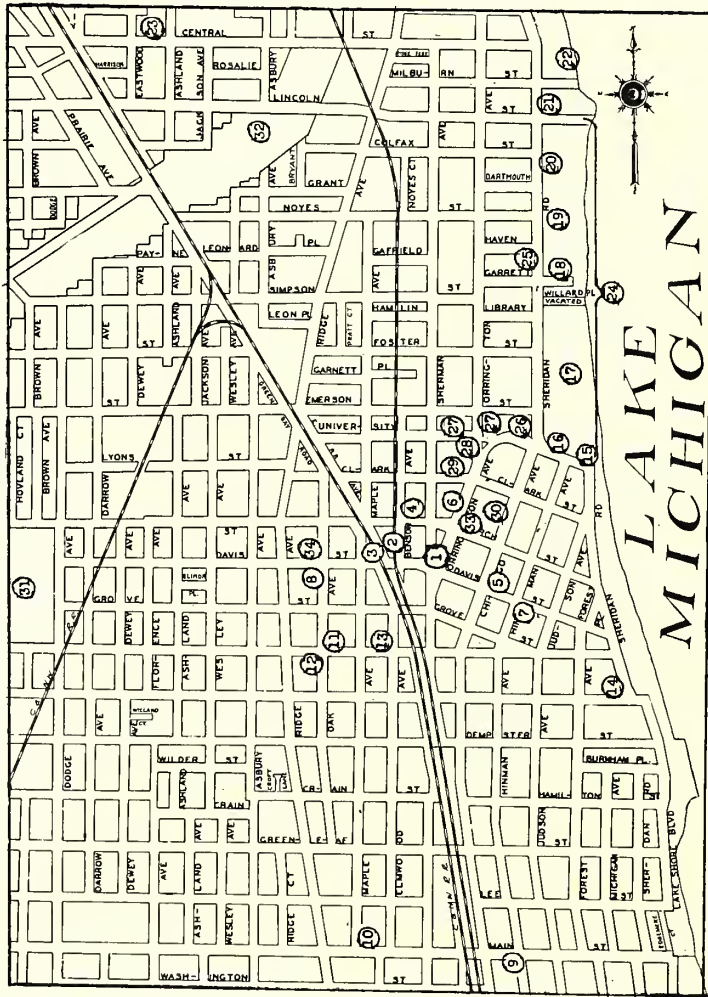
50th Birthday Celebration

Illinois State Historical Society

49th Annual Meeting, Evanston Oct. 8-9 1948



Map of Central Evanston



When Abraham Lincoln Came To Evanston

patch.com

When Abraham Lincoln Came To Evanston

Patch takes a look back at Abraham Lincoln's reluctant visit to Evanston in April 1860.

Posted by



Photo Credit: Patch File.

This story was written and reported by Jordan Graham.

Some 163 years ago, Abraham Lincoln came to Evanston.

He greeted residents at a home at Ridge Avenue and Church Street, then gave a speech on the lawn, called outside by a group of people singing and blowing horns.

Lincoln visited in early April 1860, more than three years before Evanston was officially incorporated as a town and six weeks before Abraham Lincoln was nominated to run for President of the United States, he reluctantly visited the community for an evening of entertainment.

Details of the visit are told by various witnesses in the 1914 text, "Abraham Lincoln's Visit to Evanston in 1860," a 16-

page pamphlet published by the Evanston City National Bank and written by J. Seymour Currey, who was then president of the Evanston Historical Society.

Sometime between April 5 and April 12, after a week of working in Chicago as a defense counsel, Lincoln visited Evanston at the invitation of Julius White, a member of the Chicago Board of Trade and soon-to-be Union Army brigadier general who lived on the northwest corner of Ridge Avenue and Church Street (at the current location of the Evanston YWCA).

Reluctant to visit

Lincoln initially tried to avoid the trip.

Mr. Volk, a Chicago-based sculptor who for two years had been trying to get Lincoln to "sit for a bust", recollected in an 1881 Century Magazine article that Lincoln was reluctant to go to Evanston.

"I'd rather come, and sit to you for the bust than go there and meet a lot of college professors and others, all strangers to me," Lincoln said, according to Currey's account of the magazine piece.

Lincoln told Volk to ask White to excuse the statesman from the scheduled engagement, but White refused, saying that guests for the engagement would be disappointed.

Getting to know Evanston

Upon his arrival, Lincoln toured Evanston via carriage. According to the text, at the time of the visit, Evanston had only 1,200 residents and Northwestern University (which was established in 1851) consisted of only a single building.

After the ride, Lincoln returned to White's house, where he greeted visitors by a fireplace in the drawing room. However, he was soon drawn outside by residents on the home's front lawn, who had taken to "blowing horns, singing and shouting" and, eventually, calling for the famed orator to make a speech.

"He spoke in a high, clear voice explaining his standpoint in politics and the reason for it, making a special point that he had been guided by his sense of right," Dr. Henry M. Bannister said of the speech.

"The Great Soul Within"

By most accounts, Lincoln was far from stiff during his visit.

"He stood shaking hands with admiring friends while a stream of wit and humor, and story and laughter, came bubbling up from the great soul within," said Martin Mohler, a former Northwestern University student, according to a 1903 Evanston Index article.

White's daughter, Emma White Bannister, later recalled how Lincoln endeared himself to all the children in attendance.

Lincoln reportedly sought out the tallest man in attendance, J. Watson Ludlam, and compared their heights by standing back to back, eventually concluding that they were both 6 feet, 4 inches.

After listening James D. Ludlam sing, Lincoln told him, "Young man, I wish I could sing as well as you. Unfortunately, I know only two tunes, one is "Old Hundred" and the other isn't."

Six weeks after his visit, Lincoln was nominated to run for President, and in November, he was elected.

"Mr. Lincoln's visit to Evanston was made when he had reached a period in his life when all was fair," Currey wrote in the text's conclusion. "He was at the height of his fame as the most distinguished political orator of his time, he had become the rising hope of the new Republican party, and was often mentioned as a potential presidential candidate."

Other notes

- Not all accounts say Lincoln visited a home on the northwest corner of Ridge Avenue and Church Street. Other suggested locations include 1513 Greenwood Blvd., 1465 Elmwood Ave. and 1028 Judson Ave, but Currey dismisses these claims.
- Years after Lincoln's visit to Evanston, when he was president and James D. Ludlam was a major in the Union army, Lincoln reportedly invited Ludlam to the White House and asked him to sing the same songs as when the two first met in Evanston.
- When James D. Ludlam sang to Lincoln, those in attendance asked a young woman to accompany him on the piano. Ludlam and the woman had never met before then. A year later, they were married.
- Several of the men at the gathering later joined the Union army.
- Much of Currey's text was compiled from magazine articles and interviews in other texts.

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III. Freeport Debate Marker



FREEPORT:

That Interesting Illinois City

Freeport, Ill. got its name, according to legend, from the hospitable attitude of one of the early settlers. If true, the present Freeport residents still carry on this tradition.

The cabin of William Baker was an early trading post and stopping place for travelers. His wife is credited with first calling the area Free Port as a protest against her husband's free-to-all hospitality.

Freeport has many claims to fame, but most residents take special pride in living where Lincoln and Douglas took their stand on the issues of the pre-Civil War days. On Aug. 27, 1858 during the Lincoln-Douglas debate there, Lincoln asked the famous "Freeport Question" which most history students agree resulted in Lincoln's election as president in 1860.

★ ★ ★

THE SAME YEAR Lincoln was elected President a baby girl, Jane Addams, was born six miles north of Freeport in Cedarville, Ill. She grew up to be one of America's most famous women, as the founder of famous Chicago Hull House, the third settlement house in the world.

Many books have been written about the "Angel of Hull House," who received the Nobel Peace Prize. When she died in 1935 she was laid to rest at the cemetery in Cedarville, not far from where she was born and raised. This home is now privately owned and not open to the public. It is easily seen from the road, however, about a quarter of a mile east of the Cedarville cemetery.

★ ★ ★

CEDARVILLE IS a quaint little town, population about 500, with many of the presently occupied homes built in the 1850's and 1860's.

The small town of Lena is also close to Freeport and well known today for the cheese factory, open to tourists. Lena was a stage coach stop on the State Road from Chicago to Galena, with stages running along what is now Route 20. Some of



ABRAHAM LINCOLN
"The Freeport Question"

the old stone stage inns still stand as monuments to this tedious means of travel before the completion of the railroad in 1854. One of the best still standing, the Dodds Inn in Lena, was built five years before Lena was even thought of, in 1848.

The area was Indian country until 1832 when it was freed from the fear of Indians with the last Illinois battle of the Black Hawk War taking place at nearby Kellogg's Grove. Black-hawk Park, near Kings, Illinois was the place where Kellogg's battle was fought in two separate skirmishes — 17 miles west of Freeport and four miles south.

★ ★ ★

OPEN TO THE public is a fine old mansion built in 1857 by Oscar Taylor and

presented by his descendants for a museum in 1954. Spacious grounds of the Stephenson County Historical Museum have the largest collection of rare trees in North America.

The museum, open weekends, contains many exhibits. Very recently a large new farm museum building was added with one of the best collections of early Illinois farm implements and carriages in the State. The farm museum includes an early reaper, blacksmiths shop, and typical pioneer kitchen.

President Theodore Roosevelt in 1903 dedicated a large boulder marking the site of the Freeport debate. The business district has grown so a parking lot now surrounds the marker. In Taylor Park, however, stands a beautiful statue of Lincoln — the debater. There are other large parks in Freeport also noted for their recreational facilities and scenic splendors.

An interesting story is told about Freeport City Hall, at State and Walnut Streets. A plaque was put up giving city officials credit for the building but omitting the architect's name. Later there were questions about the odd list of literary personages engraved on the top row of stones: Dante, Shakespeare, Spencer, Chaucer, Homer, Uhland, Rabelais, Emerson, Milton, Addison, and Newton. The initial of each name spells: D.S. Schureman. Who was he? The architect, of course!

★ ★ ★

FREEPORT, the county seat of Stephenson County, is located 35 miles from the Mississippi River. Freeport could never be called a tourist's town, but local pride in its part in Illinois and American history is reflected by careful preservation of places and things of historical value. The same friendliness and open handed generosity which allegedly gave the town its name is still in evidence. If you plan to enjoy Illinois by visiting Freeport, write to the Stephenson County Historical Society in Freeport.



"Bohemina," the Freeport, Illinois, stone house pictured and home of the Stephenson County Historical Museum, was built in 1857. It is typical of houses of the thriving pre-

Civil War period. Its grounds have been made into an arboretum. Also on the grounds is a farm museum featuring exhibits of early farm implements and tools.

Lincoln lecture series kicks off

Rhode Island chief justice delivers talk on civil liberties in time of war

By Robert Lewis, The Journal-Standard

FREEPORT - Not only is Freeport the setting of many esteemed historians' works examining President Abraham Lincoln, now twice a year it will also be the setting from which historians will present their works.

The Lincoln-Douglas Society's Richard F. Sokup lecture series started Monday night at the Freeport Public Library. Frank Williams, Chief Justice of the Rhode Island Supreme Court, spoke to almost 30 history buffs, political junkies and interested observers about Lincoln and civil liberties in the time of war.

"I think that speaks so well of your community - your interest in history," Williams told the audience.

The lecture series is in honor of Sokup, a former society president. Funds from Sokup's estate will help pay for the series. The society plans to bring nationally renowned scholars to Freeport twice a year to discuss current research on Lincoln, Douglas, their 1858 debates or political discourse in America, according to information from the society.

The response to the Sokup lecture series has been tremendous, said George Buss, the society's vice president. Many in the community have donated to an endowment supporting the series.

"This is just going to grow and grow," Buss said.

Williams spent an hour discussing civil liberties and Lincoln's use of presidential power during the Civil War. He then drew parallels to the current administration's dealings with detainees in places like Guantanamo Bay.

The reason for giving such a talk was simple, Williams said after the lecture.

"Just to open our citizens' minds (to the fact) things are not black and white," he said.

Williams is Chairman of the Lincoln Forum, a national assembly of Lincoln and Civil War enthusiasts, according to a brief biography. He has authored or edited a number of books on Lincoln including "Judging Lincoln" and "A View from the Field: The Soldiers' Vote for Abraham Lincoln's Re-Election." Williams is also on a review panel for the military commissions in Guantanamo Bay, Cuba.

Looking at current events with a historical perspective is important, Williams said.

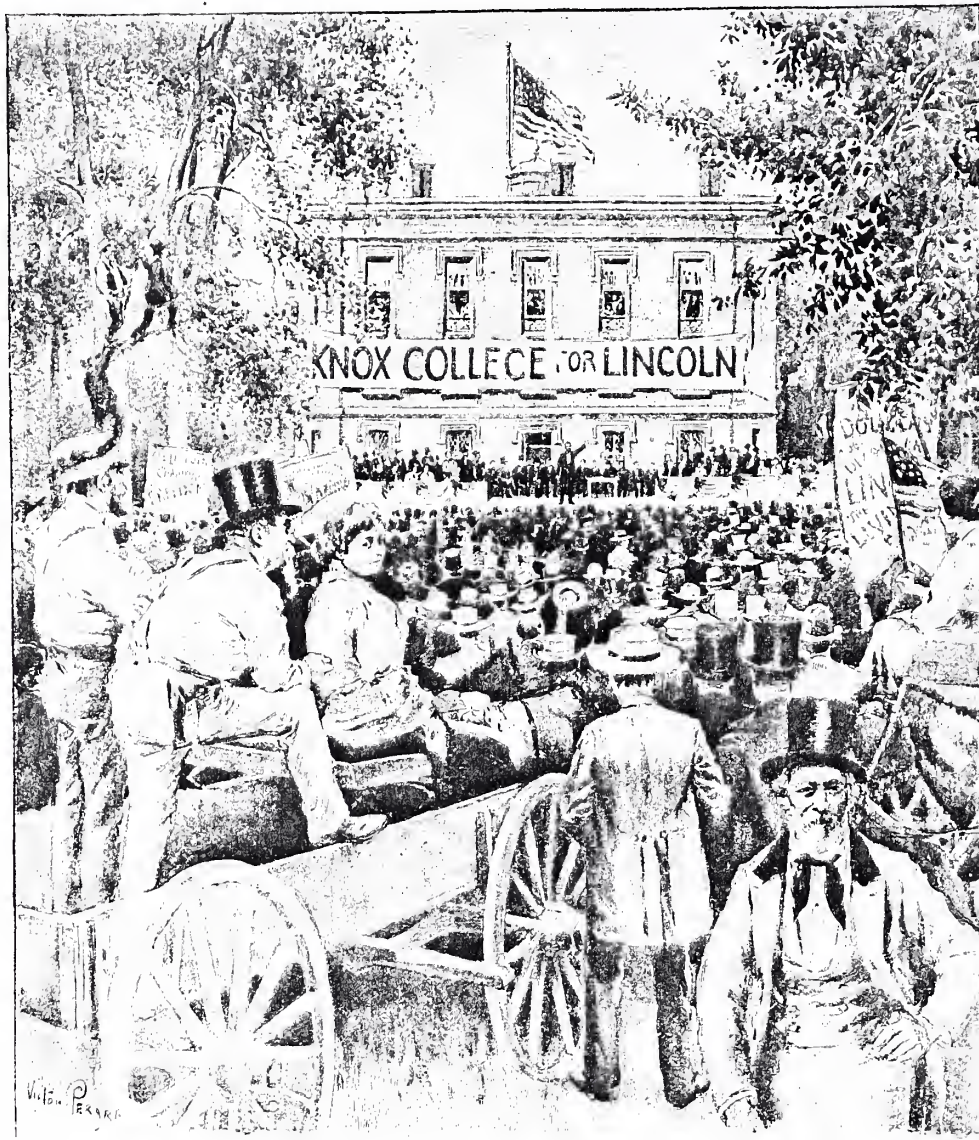
"This current administration is not writing on a clean slate," he said.

For more information on the society and their upcoming events visit its Web site at www.lincoln-douglas.org.

explorer's boats, the pioneer's stage roads and the canal, the predecessor of the railway.

These old roads have stories of their own to tell and we might with interest take a whole evening on them alone. A digression here may not be inopportune. The first one which was used between Chicago and Ottawa may be considered as beginning at the corner of Madison Street and Odgen Avenue with its memories of Chicago's first stock yards. From there to Lyons it was almost a directly straight line, indeed, Odgen Avenue itself is but a continuation of this old stage entrance to the city. From Lyons, the road ran straight away across the counties of Du Page, Will and Kendall with scarcely a crook or a curve, via Plainfield, Plattville and Lisbon. The cheerful directness of this way indicates clearly its origin before the day of the surveyor when the driver followed whatever direction he chose on a treeless prairie. But while this was a little the shorter route, another became quite as popular and as it is the more picturesque of the two we will linger a little along the way. The two roads diverge at Lyons, the second running in a westerly direction paralleling the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad as far as Naperville. Seventeen miles out we reach Fullersburg, one of the accustomed eating places whose two old hotels, fast falling into decay, cherish memories of Lincoln—and old inhabitants tell of a speech from the front porch of one—doubtless the only building near Chicago still having such a tale to tell. From Fullersburg to Downer's Grove and from there to Naperville, the road goes over a rolling country giving distant views of ten or twenty miles over a wide range of billowy prairie, and at intervals winds along through well preserved woodlands. So far we have come over a route also used by the Galena line of stages, but at Naperville we turn squarely to the southwest and with the same freedom from right angles displayed by the other route, go almost directly to Ottawa with only slight divergences from a straight line. We come in sight of the Fox river at Oswego crossing a half mile earlier a spring fed brook which keeps alive the memory of Waubansia—conspicuous as the white man's friend in the Fort Dearborn massacre and the Black Hawk War. As we follow along the forest clad river bank for several miles we note two or three miles away across the prairie some rounded wooded elevations. To those who know, these are interesting as keeping alive memories of two other Indians of early Chicago. These were the two reservations of Waishkeshaw and Mohaway. Waishkeshaw was a Pottawatomie Indian woman who was given a thousand acres of forest here in 1829. She sold it in 1835 to Joseph Laframboise, one of the fourteen tax payers in Chicago in 1825. A tract of forest adjoining was given to the widow of the Indian, Wolf, whose name was applied to the angle of land formed by the junction of the north and south branches of the Chicago river. "Ma-hwa-wa" was the Algonquin word for wolf, so it is the Mohaway Reservation. Somewhere in this general neighborhood occurred the incident told so pleasantly in Mrs. Kinzie's Waubun, when in 1831 she and her husband, journeying to Chicago, lost, half famished and chilled, were

Transactions of the Ill State Hist. Soc. 1907



THE LINCOLN AND DOUGLAS MEETING AT GALESBURG, ILLINOIS, OCTOBER 7, 1858.

The fifth debate between Lincoln and Douglas was held at Galesburg, Illinois, on October 7, 1858. The platform from which they spoke was erected at the east end of Knox College. The students took a lively interest in the contest, decorating the college gayly with flags and streamers. Immediately over the heads of the speakers, extending across the end of the building, was placed a large banner bearing the words: "KNOX COLLEGE FOR LINCOLN."

LINCOLN-DOUGLAS DEBATE IN GALESBURG RECALLED

Knox College Renews Its Old Main, Where Railsplitter and Little Giant Met on the Fateful Slavery Issue.

By ALBERT BRITT,
President of Knox College.

ON the Knox College campus in Galesburg, Ill., the only remaining building associated with the Lincoln-Douglas debates is being restored and renewed for another century of service. At Old Main, then as now the central building of Knox College, Lincoln and Douglas met for the fifth of the great debates on the afternoon of Oct. 7, 1858. Here, from a platform erected at the east side of the building, they faced a great audience, estimated at 20,000, whose enthusiastic attention never wavered during the two hours and a half of the memorable contest.

Old Main was new in 1858. For seventy-five years of prairie wind and frost and rain and sun crumbled the hand-made brick and rotted the soft stone. A year ago word went out from the college that Old Main must be rebuilt. The alumni responded and a fund, making possible the immediate repairs on the building's exterior, was quickly raised, an additional fund was undertaken in order that Old Main may be completely restored, inside and out, in time for the Knox centennial celebration in 1937.

"Knox College for Lincoln."

The restoration of Old Main is a service, not only to Knox College but also to the nation.

On the stone steps of the building, now preserved by the restorers, Lincoln and Douglas walked on that cold October day. From a window, above the heads of the crowd, they stepped to the speakers' platform. Across the walls students flung to the wind their banner: "Knox College for Lincoln." Set into the stones, as though preserving an echo of the words spoken that day, a tablet reads: "He is blowing out the moral lights around us who contends that whoever wants slaves has a right to hold them."

This tablet, placed in 1896 by Knox College, was the first marker to commemorate the debates. To-day all seven sites are marked. The Freeport Woman's Club placed its boulder in 1903 and subsequently Quincy, Ottawa, Charleston, Jonesboro and Alton erected suitable markers on their respective sites. But only on the Knox campus are preserved the walls which rang with the voices of the debaters.

The drama which these markers commemorate loses nothing in retelling after three-quarters of a century. Two great personalities hold the centre of the stage, their struggle directed less by their conscious volition than by the inexorable movement of fate. And behind these two stand the thousands of prairie folk—a powerful chorus.

An Attempt at Comedy.

Whatever muse attends to matters of Western history appeared to find in the Illinois Senatorial campaign of 1858 an occasion for an inept attempt to introduce comic relief into a tense and tragic situation. Against Stephen A. Douglas, heir-apparent to the leadership of the Democratic party, she pitted the almost unknown country lawyer, Abraham Lincoln, whose political progress, even in the new and faltering Republican party, had been marred by unforgotten fiascos.

Against the Little Giant, measuring a scant 5 feet 4 inches, she matched the lank rail-splitter, who towered above his opponent by a full twelve inches. Against the vibrant, melodious voice of the orator recognized as the successor of Webster, Clay and Calhoun, she brought into contrast Lincoln's ready tenor. Beside Douglas's

"round, jolly, fruitful face," Lincoln's gaunt homeliness was emphasized to the point of grotesqueness.

Never did the jovial press have a better target for lampoon. They made the most of it. Whenever Lincoln's path crossed that of Douglas, merriment rang through the columns of the opposition press. Accusations were made that the unfortunate Lincoln, unable to attract a crowd of his own, was following the great Douglas and taking advantage of his audiences.

The Challenge of Lincoln.

Then came Lincoln's challenge, the proposition that he and Douglas tour the State together, sharing the time on each platform. It was hailed as evidence of cowardice or courage, according to the political color of the various newspapers, and it stirred intense popular excitement. Douglas pleaded that his schedule was complete and could not be so radically modified, but he offered to meet Lincoln at one point in each of the seven Senatorial districts. Dates and places were arranged: Ottawa, Aug. 23; Freeport, Aug. 27; Jonesboro, Sept. 15; Charleston, Sept. 18; Galesburg, Oct. 7; Quincy, Oct. 13, and Alton, Oct. 15.

Much has been written of Lincoln's superb strategy throughout these debates. Certain it is that he outwitted Douglas's attempt in his opening speech at Ottawa to seize the offensive once for all by firing at Lincoln enough delicate questions to keep him busy through all seven meetings defending his position. Lincoln's quiet refusal to take the position indicated upset his adversary's equilibrium to such an extent that Douglas never quite recovered it during the whole course of the argument.

Questions of Strategy.

Some questions of strategy will, however, never be answered. Lincoln himself could not have answered them. There is, for instance, the "Freeport heresy." When Lincoln put to Douglas at Freeport the famous question which the Republican leaders had begged him not to ask, did he fully know what he was doing?

"Can the people of a United States Territory," Lincoln asked, "in any lawful way, against the wish of any citizen of the United States, exclude slavery from its limits, prior to the formation of a State Constitution?"

Douglas's prompt yes to that question—even though it placed him in a position where Lincoln could harry him through the course of the debates—won for him the Illinois election and forever closed for him the doors of the Presidency. His answer restored the confidence of his constituency, a faith which had been shaken by his support of the repeal of the Missouri Compromise and his attitude on the Dred Scott decision; but it lost for him forever the vote of the South. Was this deliberate strategy on Lincoln's part? Was he willing, thus early in the campaign, to relinquish his hopes of the Senatorship? Was he deliberately hunting bigger game?

Again: Did Lincoln so plan his campaign that, having taken the measure of his opponent in the earlier debates, he could jockey him into position by the time he reached Galesburg and Quincy and Alton, and force him, against his will, to treat of slavery as a moral and not a political question?

At Galesburg the debates reached their climax of popular enthusiasm. Douglas arrived by special train from Monmouth in the early morning. His private campaign train,

bearing banners on either side: "S. A. Douglas—Champion of Popular Sovereignty" had become a familiar sight in Illinois towns.

The Entrance of Lincoln.

Lincoln had spent the preceding night at Knoxville, near at hand, and entered Galesburg toward noon, escorted by a procession "a mile and a half long." It is recorded that he stopped this procession on leaving Knoxville to pay a call on an old friend. Nearing Galesburg, the Knoxville procession was joined by the Galesburg delegation with more bands and the inevitable cavalcade of thirty-two beautiful ladies.

The combined procession marched through the streets. It was long enough "to reach around the town and tie in a bowknot." Escorted to the home of Judge Sanderson, Lincoln, like Douglas, spent the hours before the debate in receiving delegations bearing banners and other tributes—one particularly noteworthy from the Republican ladies of Galesburg being presented by one of the equestriennes "with a very neat and well-spoken address."

From early morning, when the booming of cannon announced the dawn of the great day, armies with banners had been pouring into Galesburg, on foot, on horseback, in farm wagons, in carriages. The special train from Chicago brought eleven carloads of spectators. Douglas's train from Monmouth brought eleven carloads more. The Peoria special, twenty-two cars packed with excursionists to the number of a thousand or more, unfortunately broke down, the engine proving unequal to the load, and did not reach Galesburg until the debate was over.

The "tedious" weather threatened to mar the day. Set in the public square, the speakers' platform gave little protection to debaters or hearers from the "arctic frost" and "sour northwest wind," which had been blowing since dawn. "Tipping and tearing banners and sending signs pell-mell all over town."

Protection Against the Wind.

The problem was neatly solved. The wooden stand was transported bodily to the lee of Old Main on the Knox College campus, so placed that the speakers could reach it by stepping through a window. And here Lincoln addressed the largest audience in the debate series, some say the largest audience he ever addressed with the possible exception of the throng that listened at Gettysburg.

Twenty thousand people braced themselves against the chill wind and listened, standing or sitting on the damp ground or perched on the roofs of low adjacent buildings. Twenty thousand people shouted themselves hoarse as the high, sharp voice of Lincoln echoed among the elm trees words which were to change the course of history.

"Judge Douglas declares that if any community want slavery they have a right to have it. He can say that logically, if he says that there is no wrong in slavery; but if you admit that there is a wrong in it, he cannot logically say that anybody has a right to do wrong."

"I confess myself as belonging to that class in the country who contemplate slavery as a moral, social and political evil."

"Whoever teaches that the Negro has no share, humble though it may be, in the Declaration of Independence, is going back to the era of our liberty and independence, and, so far as in him lies, muzzling the cannon that thunders its annual joyous return; he is blotting out the moral lights around us, when he contends that whoever wants slaves has a right to hold them; he is penetrating, so far as lies in his power, the human soul, and eradicating the light of reason and the love of liberty, when he is in every possible way preparing the public mind, by his vast influence, for making the institution of slavery perpetual and national."



A CENTURY OF BANKING

On the Southeast Corner of
"PRAIRIE and MAIN"

GALESBURG, ILLINOIS



FIRST GALESBURG NATIONAL BANK
AND TRUST COMPANY

The association of this location with the banking business is not new, for at the time Abraham Lincoln and Stephen A. Douglas came to Galesburg for their historic debate, James F. Dunn was transacting business in his bank, a brick building he had erected on this site in 1857.

Mr. Dunn had opened his first bank, which also was the first bank in Galesburg, in 1853, in a small room on the south side of Main Street on the east side of the Public Square. This was a private bank, controlled by Mr. Dunn, and he was the whole thing — president, cashier and all, and he operated his bank with the greatest of simplicity, the only furnishings being a safe, a table and two chairs.

On April 14, 1857 Mr. Dunn, who graduated from Knox College in 1848, purchased the lot on the southeast corner of Prairie and Main Streets — a lot with a frontage of 88 feet on Main Street and 100 feet deep, for \$3960.00; erected a brick building known as the "Dunn Block", and here he operated his bank until 1861.

Under the stress of the Civil War, the national banking act was passed by Congress to reform banking practices and lend strength and solidarity to the nation's financial structure. To a group of substantial Galesburg citizens, this offered the opportunity to establish one of the new national banks and provide the community with a quality of banking backed by the respected supervision of the National government. Seventy-two persons signed as original subscribers to the stock of the new bank, and on December 15, 1863, the organization meeting was held in the City Council room. Thus was organized the First National Bank, which by merger with the Galesburg National Bank and merger of the Peoples Trust and Savings Bank has given us this present bank, the First Galesburg National Bank and Trust Company.

The Board of Directors of the First National Bank, elected on December 22, 1863, promptly appointed a committee to select a suitable building for banking purposes, purchase a safe and employ a bookkeeper, the cashier already having been employed at \$1200 per annum. On the day after Christmas, the Directors

met and voted to lease at \$225.00 per annum the room lately occupied by James F. Dunn and to purchase the Dunn safes for \$300.00.

In 1866, the bank erected a new building for \$15,000 at the northeast corner of Cherry and Main Streets, on the site originally occupied by the old Academy, first of the Knox College buildings.

The Galesburg National Bank opened for business in 1884, first occupying a room on the ground floor of the northeast corner of Main and Prairie Streets until it moved to its new building across the street in 1897, at the present location. The bank immediately got off to a successful start, declaring its first dividend of 4 per cent in December 1884. The bank prospered steadily, joining the Federal Reserve System in 1913. In 1928, a committee was appointed to confer with the First National Bank on the question of consolidation. Resolutions favoring the merger were adopted immediately and toward the end of April, consolidation was effected when the First National Bank of Galesburg merged its entity with the Galesburg National Bank. The consolidated institution named the First Galesburg National Bank and Trust Company, moved forward under the old First National Charter, and has so continued to the present.

A third local bank also has gone into the present institution — the People's Trust & Savings Bank, which was organized in 1900. It occupied quarters originally at the northwest corner of Cherry and Main Streets; moving to the northwest corner of Main and Prairie Streets in 1903. In 1921 the Holmes Building on the southwest corner of Main and Prairie Streets was purchased, and here the bank remained until July 1, 1929, when it was merged with the First Galesburg National Bank and Trust Company. In 1937 the bank purchased the assets and assumed the liabilities of the Altona National Bank.

The bank has weathered depressions bordering on panic, and its deposits have increased steadily. With its growth, activities and services have greatly increased. The present bustling bank, in its beautiful new modern building, presents a sharp contrast with the original bank in this location, with its one man operation, of 100 years ago.



Knox College added as Lincoln site

Marker to represent site of Lincoln-Douglas debate

Thursday, May 17, 2007

BY KEVIN SAMPIER
OF THE JOURNAL STAR

Galesburg - People "Looking for Lincoln" across the state can now add Knox College to their lists.

A "Looking for Lincoln" historic site marker was unveiled Wednesday at the college near Old Main, which is the last remaining site of the famous debates between Abraham Lincoln and Stephen A. Douglas.

"You can read what's on the exhibit, read about the debate and look across the lawn and actually see the site of the debate," said Knox College spokeswoman Karrie Heartlein.

The marker, which is one of about 45 in Illinois, is sponsored by the Looking for Lincoln Heritage Coalition. The group selects Lincoln-related sites such as Old Main and commemorates their historic significance with the markers.

The fifth of seven debates between Lincoln and Douglas was held in 1858 at Old Main, just one year after the building was completed, according to the college.

The marker lists the topics of the three-hour debate, including equal rights for slaves and the expansion of slavery in the west.

"As far as Abraham Lincoln was concerned, African-Americans were included in the 'All men' Thomas Jefferson was referring to in the Declaration of Independence," said Rodney David, professor and co-director of the Knox Lincoln Studies Center.

The marker also features a map of what Galesburg and the college looked like in 1858.

"Galesburg and Knox College are important sites related to the political career of Abraham Lincoln," said Knox College President Roger Taylor.

The marker, located on South Cherry Street, sits on a new brick patio under a canopy of trees and faces Old Main. Like the other markers in the state, it features a bronze "rubbing" that can be traced with paper and a pencil.

A description of the debate, written by Davis, and an artist's rendering of what it may have looked like are also on the marker.

Heartlein said 40 markers are in Springfield, and the Knox College marker is the only one in west-central Illinois.

"You can almost conjure up an image of the debate itself," she said.

Kevin Sampier can be reached at 686-3041 or state@pjstar.com.

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FIRST HAND INTIMATE STORY OF LINCOLN'S VISIT HERE IS NARRATED BY DR. SAMUEL COLCORD, WHO WAS PRESENT

(By Will C. Carson)

During the years I have put forth diligent effort to assemble all the data possible on early history concerning Greenville and Bond county, I have given special attention to procuring the facts about the visits of Lincoln and Douglas to Greenville in the fall of 1858. I have interviewed many old residents of Bond county for the past 20 years in an endeavor to find out the exact facts about the visits of these two famous men.

Although I have known my uncle, Dr. Samuel Colcord of New York City even for a period of time longer than my connection with The Advocate, I had never discussed the matter with him until the occasion of his visit here May 24, 25 and 26, 1930.

At that time I asked him if he recalled the visit of Lincoln and Douglas to Greenville.

"I most certainly do, very vividly," he replied. "I can tell you the opening sentence of Lincoln's speech in Greenville," declared Dr. Colcord.

Then he gave me this narrative:

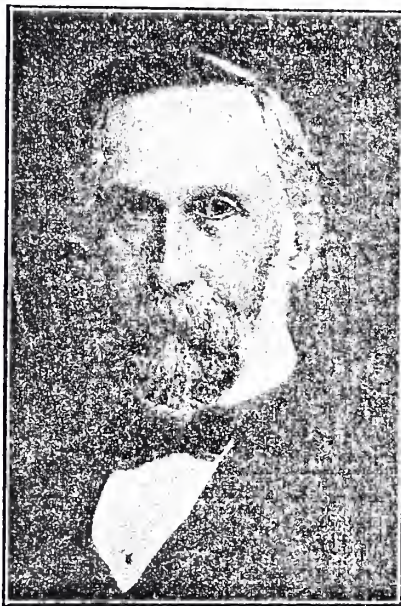
"You will recall that Lincoln and Douglas had engaged in seven joint debates at various towns in Illinois. On the occasion of his first debate, Douglas had the opening speech, Lincoln followed and Douglas finished.

"Just at the close of his opening speech Douglas made a charge against Lincoln that the rail splitter was a member of a secret society in Illinois that had to do with punishing individuals for real or fancied wrongs, which might be said to be similar to the Ku Klux Klan as it existed after the war.

"Mr. Lincoln, when he arose to reply, strenuously denied the allegation declaring he knew of no such organization, he knew of no one who belonged to such an organization and he did not belong to such an organization himself. He said he had never before heard the charge made against him but all he could do was to strenuously and truthfully deny it. But it took up so much of Lincoln's time denying the charge that Douglas had made, that Lincoln had little time left to devote to his real argument and it was always conceded that Douglas had the best of the opening debate.

"The statements of Douglas, however, were investigated thoroughly by newspaper men who were following the debate. They learned there was no such an organization and therefore Lincoln did not belong to it. The whole thing was trumped up by Douglas as a trick to take up Lincoln's time in refuting the charge.

RECALLS VISIT OF MR. LINCOLN



DR. SAMUEL COLCORD

"While it was stated that Douglas had the best of the first debates and while Douglas never again made this charge against Lincoln it was also said that Lincoln had the best of all the subsequent six debates.

"At the conclusion of these debates, the Republican state committee proposed to the Democratic committee that they be continued through the entire campaign but Douglas replied that he had been booked up for speaking dates over the state and he would not consider any more debates as he had all his plans for the campaign made. So it was after these debates, that Lincoln and Douglas, at separate times, visited Greenville.

"When Judge Douglas came to Greenville he spoke in a hickory grove on land owned by my uncle, Otis B. Colcord, now a part of Colcord's addition to Greenville. I do not recall much about Douglas as I was not interested in him. But I do recall that on the day that Douglas arrived in Greenville, the Lincoln adherents placarded the entire town, even the grounds where Douglas spoke with enormous placards which read 'One week from today Abraham Lincoln will appear in this town to reply to the speech of Stephen A. Douglas'

"These placards were nailed on trees, on fences, on buildings and placed in the windows of some of the stores. Douglas spoke that day and that night he stopped at the McCord House on the east side of the square,

where the present Masonic Temple now stands.

"A crowd went to serenade Douglas that night at the hotel after he had retired and he appeared in his night-shirt and harangued the crowd. It was said by some that Douglas was a drinking man and in his cups that night.

"My father, the late Samuel Colcord, who came here in 1810 from New England, was a great abolitionist and was a staunch friend of Lincoln. His home was one of the social centers of Greenville and he was a very hospitable man. Night after night I have heard him and his friends discuss the campaign and argue in behalf of Lincoln. I had, in fact, heard Lincoln and Douglas talked of so much and had heard my father denounce Douglas and laud Lincoln until I had become a partisan of Lincoln against Douglas.

"So when Lincoln came to Greenville to answer Douglas I was there. He spoke in the same hickory grove owned by my uncle in the south part of town. The grove was south of the barn where my uncle had his race horses. The seats were only 12 or 15 inches from the ground and consisted of boards laid on small up-rights and were without backs. As the people sat down, I noticed, as a boy of nine years, that the knees of many of them almost touched their chins. At intervals there were little aisles through which the people moved to take their seats.

"Lincoln spoke from a rough platform, with an extemporized pulpit, a reading desk, on which he could lay his manuscript, but he had no manuscript. He talked extemporaneously.

"I remember as well as though it were yesterday that when Lincoln arose he put out his left hand and took hold of the pulpit as though to assist himself to arise and then he raised his right hand in an awkward gesture and held it out at arm's length. I sat almost under him and had to look straight up to see him. But I never took my eyes off of him through his talk.

"As he raised his right hand, well do I remember his opening sentence because it was a shock to me for I had expected him to lambast Douglas, but he said with great deliberation:

"I understand my friend, Judge Douglas was here the other day. He is a great jurist, an eminent lawyer, a fine debater and an able statesman, who has done honor to his state and country."

"As I said I was astonished, but I want to interject here that this statement from Lincoln opened my mind as a boy of nine years and was the thing that made a tolerant man of

me and I might add that the secret of my success in my answers to Colonel Robt. G. Ingersoll in lectures I gave all over this country was because I gave him credit in my opening sentences for his ability and his great oratorical power. But not until many years after and I was advanced in years, one evening when I was delivering a lecture did I realize why I had been tolerant with Ingersoll. It was because of Lincoln's tolerance for Douglas.

"So please pardon the interjection and personal reference.

"After Lincoln made that opening statement, he said, 'I understand Judge Douglas said so and so.' Lincoln repeated what Douglas had said, putting his right fore finger and his middle finger in the palm of his left hand. He then said, 'Well, this looks very plausible, but' . . . Then he would go on and tear the argument of Douglas to pieces and when he had done so he threw the little slip on which that argument was written out into the crowd as though it was a scrap of worthless paper.

"Then he continued, 'I understand Judge Douglas on his visit here said so and so.' Lincoln then gave Douglas every advantage by telling his audience that what Douglas had said in the second instance 'sounded plausible but'—and then Lincoln tore that argument into pieces and when he had finished threw the scraps into the audience, and so on through his entire address.

"One can imagine the effect. It was electrical. He carried his audience with him and I with others applauded vociferously.

"Lincoln noticed my enthusiastic applause and when he finished he stepped down from the platform and came over to me and patted me on the head and said, 'Sonny, there is a boy your age somewhere in the United States who fifty years from now, will be president of the United States.'

"I never had any ambition to be president of the United States but I learned from Lincoln to be tolerant of my fellow men and I decided then and there to be a publicist and that is what I am and what I have been. I decided, however, that I had to make a fortune before being a publicist so I could devote my time and money toward carrying out plans which I had in mind, which ten years ago came to be a plan to work and fight and write for world peace."

Three "Girls" of the Long, Long Ago



Left to right: Mrs. Catherine Robinson, aged 93, of this city; the late Mrs. Julia Brown Sheffield, and the late Mrs. Sarah E. Morris. Story on page One, section One-A.

All three read the first issue of *The Advocate* and all three were present when Lincoln attended the festival at their home.

LINCOLN AT GREENVILLE

Compiled by HERBERT WELLS FAY, Custodian Lincoln's Tomb

As time passes and the fame of Mr. Lincoln expands his opinions are used more and more to influence modern thought. We quote the following from the Greenville, Bond County, Advocate of February 23, 1923, that reproduces the account of Lincoln's speech at Greenville, Sept. 13, 1858, as follows, seven paragraphs:

"The first mention of Abraham Lincoln coming to Greenville was in the issue of August 19, 1858, when Editor J. F. Alexander gave a list of Lincoln's appointments, including 'Edwardsville, Madison County, September 11,' and 'Greenville, September 13.

The paper said that Mr. Lincoln would be accompanied by Judge Joseph G. Gillespie of Edwardsville, and he was.

"Another notice appeared in the issue of September 2, 1858, calling attention to the fact that Honorable A. Lincoln would be here on that date. The same notice was recorded in the issue of September 9 and in the issue of Sept. 16th, 1858, not on the front page, but on the second, under a one-line heading 'Lincoln at Greenville' the story of his visit here was printed. A little more than half a column was used.

"The account then published under the name of 'The Greenville Advocate, J. F. Alexander, Editor, Thursday, September 16, 1858, Lincoln at Greenville', as follows:

"According to appointment Hon A. Lincoln delivered a speech in Greenville on Monday, the 13th inst.—The most of our readers were present and heard it, and we have reason to believe were highly pleased with it. It was clear, logical, argumentative, eloquent, powerful and convincing. In a most able manner did Mr. Lincoln clear up and refute the charges that he was an Abolitionist, and an Amalgamationist, and in favor of placing negroes upon a social and political equality with the whites. He asserted positively, and proved conclusively by his

former acts and speeches that he was not in favor of interfering with slavery in the states where it exists, nor never has been. That he was not even in favor of abolishing slavery in the District of Columbia unless a majority of the people of the district should be in favor of it and remuneration should be made to masters who might be unwilling to give up their slaves without compensation, and even then he would want it done gradually. He also showed clearly what nobody but the Democrats deny, that slavery is a great, moral, social and political evil, and was so looked upon by all the fathers of the government — that the institution was considered a foul blot upon the nation, which would at some future day be removed. Mr. Lincoln said he had always believed as the Fathers did that it would in the course of time be entirely removed from our country, until the new policy of nationalizing it had been set on foot. Since that time he had believed it would either become alike unlawful in all the States, or that eventually, in God's own time and way, it would finally disappear. But whether it should ever become extinct or not, he was in favor of living up to all the guarantees of the Constitution. Whatever constitutional rights the slaveholders might have, he was in favor of protecting them.

"On the other hand, he was opposed to the new doctrine that the Constitution carries slavery into all the Territories, and protects it there against the wishes of the people. It had always, until lately, been held that slavery was a creature of local legislation, and did not legally exist anywhere, in the absence of such legislation. Yet he admitted that practically it would exist where there was no legislation in regard to it; that it had been so planted wherever it has existed. That it would be taken into new Territories and there permitted to remain, until legislation would become necessary to protect it; when such legislation would be enacted, and it would thereby become

legalized.

"But we cannot give the merest abstract of all Mr. Lincoln's arguments this week. The circuit court is in session and we have not time to write at length upon anything'."

(End of quotation.)

Mark The Greenville Site

Mrs. Lester McKeen, regent of Benj. Mills Chapter, D. A. R., tells of plans to properly mark the site of the Lincoln speech at Greenville.

Daily Herald

Big Picture . Local Focus

Did Lincoln stop in Hainesville?

Likely not, but it's fun to think so

Daily Herald Staff Reports

Published: 10/7/2007 12:35 AM

Editor's note: This is second part of an article exploring Abraham Lincoln legends in Lake County.

Lincoln lived in New Salem and Springfield, Ill., but his political, military and legal careers took him far from home, including to northern Illinois.

As discussed in part one, there is only one documented visit by Lincoln to Lake County in April 1860, but legends persist of many more.

While a captain in the U.S. Army during the Black Hawk War (1832), Lincoln served three enlistments of approximately 30 days each.

Local legend states that during the war, Lincoln and the troops serving with him marched to the York House Inn in today's northwest Waukegan Township, south of Yorkhouse and Greenbay Roads. However, when the troops were supposedly moving through the area, the inn did not exist.

The York House Inn was a public house built four years after the war in 1836 by Jeremiah Porter, following the establishment of a stage line.

Additionally, documented troop movements reveal that the closest that Lincoln came to Lake County was Janesville, Wis.

Another legend claims that Lincoln spent the night in Hainesville while visiting his friend Elijah Haines.

Haines first met Lincoln in Chicago during the Great River and Harbor Convention of July 1847 as delegates from their regions. This convention was in response to President James Polk vetoing funding for river and harbor improvements in the Great Lakes.

Haines went on to serve in the state legislature, and probably had occasion to meet Lincoln in Springfield, where Lincoln lived and worked.

Because of their friendship it is understandable for locals to believe that Lincoln visited Hainesville. However, there is no documentation of a visit.

Lincoln's position as a trial and appellate attorney on the Eighth Judicial Circuit kept him occupied in central Illinois with occasional trips to Chicago. Taking a 49-mile detour from Chicago to visit a friend isn't impossible, but considering the difficult travel conditions of the day, it would have been highly unlikely and unnecessary when the two men could see each other more easily in Springfield.

It is the great respect so many hold for Lincoln that motivates such legends. He was clearly a man guided by strong beliefs as reflected in his Second Inaugural Address: "With malice toward none; with charity for all; with firmness in the right, as God gives us to see the right, let us strive on to finish the work we are in; to bind up the nation's wounds.... "

• Diana Dretske, author of "Lake County, Illinois: An Illustrated History" is the collections coordinator for the Lake County Discovery Museum. The Lake County Discovery Museum, a department of the Lake County Forest Preserves, is an award-winning regional history museum on Route 176, west of Fairfield Road near Wauconda. The museum is open from 11 a.m. to 4:30 p.m. Monday through Saturday and 1 to 4:30 p.m. Sunday. Call (847) 968-3400 for information.

To Unveil Lincoln Marker at Havana Saturday, July 28

(State Register Special Service)

HAVANA, July 24.—In order to obtain the services of Judge Floyd Thompson, of the supreme court, as speaker of the day, the committee in charge of arrangements for unveiling the Lincoln marker here has changed the date for the program to Saturday, July 28.

The markers are placed by the Lincoln Circuit Marker association under the auspices of the Daughters of the American Revolution for the purpose of perpetuating the memory of the great man who once lived among us. A county line marker will be placed at the east end of the county where Lincoln entered the county and the mark of the L. C. M. A. is to be painted on telephone poles at all cross and diverging roads.

The tablet erected in the court house here bears the inscription:

"Abraham Lincoln.

Traveled this way as he rode the Circuit of the Old Eighth Judicial District, 1847-1859.

Erected 1923."

The program will start at 2 o'clock and is as follows:

Music—Havana band.

Invocation—Dr. Amos Allen Luce.

Address of Welcome—Matthew Bollen.

"The Lincoln Circuit"—Miss Lottie Jones, chairman, executive committee, L. C. M. A.

"Lincoln and His Associates"—Mrs. Jessie Palmer Weber, Illinois historical librarian.

Martial music.

G. A. R. Ritual—J. Q. R. Jones Post 526.

Music, "America"—Children of Havana schools.

Address, "Abraham Lincoln"—Justice Floyd Thompson, Illinois supreme court.

Unveiling Memorial Marker—Mrs. George Luthringer, representing D. A. R., John Armstrong, friend of Abraham Lincoln.

Dedicatory Address—J. D. Phillips, Green Valley, Ill.

Tribute from American Legion.

Music, "Flag Song"—Male quartet, words by Mrs. Fannie Spaitz Merwin.

Bugler.

Lincoln Tablet Is Presented At School Program

**Presentation is Made by
Commander J. P. Platten-
berger of G. A. R. Post**

(Contributed)

On Abraham Lincoln's birthday anniversary in the new Lincoln auditorium, a bronze tablet commemorating Lincoln's Gettysburg address was presented to the schools by Commander J. P. Plattenberger, local post of the Grand Army of the Republic. Officers and representatives of the American Legion, Grand Army of the Republic, Woman's Relief corp, Spanish American War veterans, as well as representatives from civic, social, study clubs, churches, were present. Ivan I. Meyer, superintendent of schools, acted as chairman.

The program was opened by the Boy Scouts, troops one, two, three, with the pledge of allegiance to the flag, Scout Master Mr. Marior Howard. America and the Stars Spangled Banner, audience under the direction of the music supervisor, Miss Genevieve Howe, pianist Mrs. Edith Carmichael. Lincoln Gettysburg speech, Mary Grandy, junior high school, eighth grade, Lincoln building. Dedicatory speech by Commander J. P. Plattenberger, local post. G. A. R. Mr. Plattenberger's address was very much appreciated by the audience and will long be remembered by the junior high school pupils. Boy Scouts troops one, two, three, scout oath, scout master, Mr. Albert Dorak.

**SAVANNAH HAVANA TIMES JOURNAL
THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 13, 1930,**

SAVANNAH TIMES JOURNAL
MONDAY, FEBRUARY 10, 1930.

Lincoln Tablet to be Dedicated by G. A. R.

On Wednesday afternoon at 2:30 p. m. February 12, a service and program will be held in the new Lincoln auditorium under the auspices of the Grand Army of the Republic. A Lincoln bronze tablet will be placed in the corridor of the new Lincoln school building commemorating Lincoln's Gettysburg speech. J. P. Plattenberger, commandor of the local post of the Grand Army of Republic, will give the main address. All civic and social organizations of the community are cordially invited to attend this meeting as well as the general public, according to announcement from the office of the city schools.

Made Talk In Havana During 1858 Campaign

Although a marker has been erected at Havana as one of the county seats where Lincoln practiced on the Eighth judicial circuit, research since then has shown that while Lincoln may have appeared there in legal matters, it was not before the court of the Eighth circuit. Havana did not become a county seat until 1851, and by that time Mason county was

no longer in the circuit. Bath was the Mason county seat where Lincoln practiced.

Havana, however, has its Lincoln associations. On Aug. 13, 1858, he went from Beardstown to Havana, arriving there before Stephen A. Douglas, his rival for the senatorship, had finished speaking. A large crowd of adherents met Lincoln at the wharf and escorted him to the home of Francis Law. The following day he spoke for two hours in the afternoon.

Hillsboro, Ill.

Eccles' Guest In Hillsboro.
Lincoln spoke for two hours in

Oct. 8th. Journal 6-30-36
Hillsboro on the afternoon of Sept. 10, 1858, during his senatorial campaign. He had arrived the evening previous from Paris, and stayed at the home of J. T. Eccles. The morning of the day he spoke, he received friends at the Eccles residence.

Hillsboro, Ill.

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Johnson







Joliet, Ill.

Tremont Rally In Joliet. ^{6/30/36}
Lincoln spoke in Joliet on Oct.
8, 1856, at a Fremont rally. Large
crowds attended, many coming from
other towns. *Ill. St. Journal*

Kaskaskia, Illinois First Capital



The above cut of Kaskaskia represents the town as it looked at the time it was the seat of the State government. The town gradually deteriorated after the removal of the capital to Vandalia and later succumbed to the onslaughts of the Mississippi river until now very little of the original site remains.

THE OLD CAPITAL OF ILLINOIS.

From the Chicago Tribune, June 28.

The venerable city of Kaskaskia, once the capital of Illinois, is mostly under water, owing to the present flood in the Mississippi, and is to be at least temporarily abandoned, the inhabitants having sent to Chester for a steam-boat to take them away. Kaskaskia's glory has long since departed. The old State capital is now a mere relic—a reminiscence of former greatness. From a city of 7,000 inhabitants and the seat of Government, as well as the home of fashion in the West, to which the people of St. Louis came to do their shopping, it has dwindled to a picturesque ruin, the home of less than 500 persons. The curious-looking two-story brick building in which the first Territorial Legislature of Illinois held its session; the little one-story frame "hotel" where Lafayette was welcomed and fêted; the new Catholic church, erected on the ruins of the old pile, with its severely plain but full, rich-toned organ, made by one of the priests; the old burying-ground immediately adjoining, its surface thickly studded with venerable, weather-beaten, and crumbling tombstones; the remains of the convent, further north, from whose upper stories the Sisters of Charity escaped during the high water of 1844; the residence of Senator Kane, on the high bluff across the Kaskaskia, where Gov. Bissell wooed and won his wife; old Fort Gage, further south, on the crest of the bluff, and now little more than a huge, broken mound of earth-work; the old Menard mansion, nearly in front of it, but closer to the river bank, rich in its jealously guarded stores of art—these and other monuments of a historic and fast-fading past are pointed out to the occasional visitor as objects once of public interest, but important now only through the associations which cluster around them. Kaskaskia is doomed. The Father of Waters has encroached upon the town for years, and it is gradually but surely disappearing. Originally a peninsula, occupying a narrow strip between the Mississippi and the Kaskaskia, which joined each other seven miles below, Kaskaskia is now an island, the Mississippi having broken its narrow barrier of land on the north two years ago, swept across it, and joined its muddy tributary at that point. The wearing force of the Mississippi has swept away thousands of fertile acres within a few years. The rapid deterioration is plainly visible from the passing steamboats, and it is merely a question of time when the entire island shall be obliterated. The result may not be immediate, but it is ultimately inevitable. The general Government has sought in vain to protect the banks by riprapping, but the waters rush in between and behind the stone, and the work of tearing down goes on faster than the work of building up. The temporary removal, enforced by the present flood, is only a preparation for final abandonment. The inhabitants expect it and have been expecting it for some time. At the recent session of the Illinois General Assembly a bill was introduced allowing the Kaskaskians to remove to and purchase lands on the Kaskaskia Bluffs, immediately opposite, and at the same time retain their interests as "commoners," under the old law, in the fertile soil on the island so long as it should remain above water. The bill was introduced too late in the session to give much hope of its passage, and it failed to become a law. It will reappear at the next session, however, and the constant menace to which the people of Kaskaskia and their homes are subjected is apt to secure them the desired legislation.



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Posted Online: May 18, 2006

LA SALLE: Silhouettes erected at canal site

DAN CHURNEY, danc@mywebtimes.com, (815) 431-4050

La Salle County visitor Abraham Lincoln and La Salle County native James Butler "Wild Bill" Hickok, as well as several pioneers, started standing sentry this week at the Illinois and Michigan Canal's lock at La Salle.

Life-sized steel silhouettes of the historical figures were erected Tuesday at the site, courtesy of the Lockport-based Canal Corridor Association. The project cost about \$60,000.

The silhouettes are made of Cor-Ten, a metal that rusts a bit, with the surface rust then acting as protection for the metal beneath.

"It looks industrial," said Ana Koval, the association's president and chief executive officer. "That's what the canal was about."

Panels about the canal's history are set to be placed at the lock, as are markers at each silhouette, describing the person portrayed.

Hickok was a mule driver on the canal; Lincoln was a supporter of building the canal.

The lock, known as the Port of La Salle, is undergoing upgrades as part of an effort to draw more tourists to the county. Among the features planned are a small, canal office building near the site and a replica canal boat that will take passengers on a two-mile ride on the canal. The boat is scheduled to begin cruising May 1, 2007.

The lock is on Route 351, at La Salle's southern edge. Canal-side exhibits are at other



Photo: Doug Larson

Members of the Lockport-based Canal Corridor Association, from left, Ana Koval, Ron Vasile and Glenn Fiala, view steel silhouettes of Abraham Lincoln and his family that were erected this week at the Illinois and Michigan Canal's lock in La Salle. Several other silhouettes of historical figures were also erected. The orange fencing will be in place until the concrete holding the silhouettes dries.

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locations along the waterway, including Morris, Joliet and Lockport. The canal opened in 1848, helping to link the East Coast with the Gulf of Mexico.

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Liberty



McKendree College.—Original building erected in 1828, destroyed by fire January, 1856.

Lewistown, Ill.

Lewistown And Canton. 2/30/36

During the senatorial campaign of 1858, Lincoln addressed a crowd of six thousand in Lewistown. He had been brought over from Havana that morning, said The State Journal, by "Messrs. Walker and Proctor, two good Republican citizens." That night he was scheduled to go to Canton. Ill. St. Journal

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